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ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

MOVIE MEN PLANT TO BAR GANG REELS

Independent Exhibitors
Propose Appeal for
Action by States

HIGH-PRICED FILMS ROUSE OPPOSITION

Conference in New York to
Offer Firm Front to
Big Concerns

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The gathering here of representative independent motion picture exhibitors from all over the United States today crystallized the fact that, both from within and without the motion picture industry, forces are steadily rising to a determination that the industry shall be purged of ridiculous financial excesses, and that state legislatures shall be asked to include, in their forthcoming antiracket programs, laws prohibiting the showing of gangster pictures.

On the floor of the exhibitors' meeting at the Hotel Astor many delegates vigorously registered the conviction that the industry must change its ways with respect to ridiculously extravagant salaries and production scales which inevitably bring in their wake taxes too heavy to be borne by the exhibitors. And from Albany came word that James J. Crawford (D.) had prepared a bill, to be introduced by him into the next legislative session, to empower the licensing bureau of the Department of Education to refuse permits to films depicting gang life.

A general deflation of extravagant salaries paid to players and executives was called for in a manifesto proposed to the meeting here by David Barrist, spokesman for the motion picture theater owners of eastern Pennsylvania, southern New Jersey and Delaware. The manifesto, which was adopted as the sentiment of the gathering, further demanded that the producers modify their present policy of overemphasis in films of gangster activities and sex.

The meeting was called in large part as protest against the proposed 10 per cent increase by the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Corporation in its rental scale. A committee headed by Walter Vincent, owner of 34 theaters in New York State, Pennsylvania and Virginia, was appointed to seek from this company an adjustment of prices to meet local conditions.

"Deflate Hollywood and save the industry" was offered as a slogan epitomizing conditions faced today by

Reich to Divide Work and Check Dole Payments

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—The periodic change-over of men in work with those out of work, the issue of foodstuffs instead of monetary doles, and establishment of a network of soup kitchens are among the extraordinary means Germany is contemplating for combating unemployment this winter.

This program was outlined in a speech by Herr Adam Stegerwald, Reich Minister of Labor, at the big Labor Union Congress at Frankfurt. Herr Stegerwald said special arrangements are also to be made to enable the unemployed to buy necessities at lower cost than the rest of the population.

The Reich figures its total expenditure, together with that of federal states and communities for unemployed relief will reach 2,000,000,000 marks, about \$480,000,000, in the next seven months.

The German people should have sufficient faith in their strength to weather the coming winter without outside help, Herr Stegerwald declared. The population had faced worse winters, he added, for example in 1916 and 1917, when it had practically nothing to eat but turnips, and in 1923 when inflation reached its height.

He admitted great demands had been made on the good will of labor in recent past, but "if one of you had stood at my post I doubt whether he would have been able to find other methods," Herr Stegerwald said. Demands have also been made on German industry, which no industry ever could have fulfilled, he added.

In reply the chairman of the Labor Union complained that the present Government had supported reduction in wages, and that the burden borne by industry was being progressively shifted to the working classes as Germany's economic crisis increased.

As a balance to such unwelcome topics, announcement that the Reichsbank's discount rate is to be lowered from 10 to 8 per cent and the discount rate on credits against documents from 12 to 10 per cent is welcomed as a stimulus to business.

THE MONITOR INDEX

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Renunciation of Customs Union Depends on One Word, 'Forever'

Austria and Germany Resist Pressure of France for
Permanent Abandonment—League Council Post-
pones Sessions Until Decision Is Reached

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

Staff Correspondent

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Sept. 2.—The future of Franco-German political negotiations, upon which depend the return of European confidence and the beginning of world recovery, hangs today in the balance here.

Beginning last night and continuing until midnight, and resuming once more this morning, the French delegates, M. Andre Francois-Poncet, Dr. Julius Curtius of Germany, and Herr Johann Schober of Austria, have been discussing privately methods for disposal of the Austro-German customs union. The central powers say in effect they are not prepared to give up the idea of the customs union, but they decline to bow to French pressure and add the word "forever" to their renunciation.

Recognizing the changed economic situation, they are fully ready to agree that the customs union is impracticable at present. They wish to make this declaration at the meeting of the European Union committee in anticipation of the verdict of the World Court which, it is now believed, will be delivered Sept. 5.

But it is suggested that many sections of French opinion wish to take advantage of the plight of Germany and Austria to make their declaration a permanent renunciation of the idea of Anschluss.

Faced with this palpable French wish, Germans and Austrians reply that such renunciation would make the position of their governments untenable, and merely play into the hands of revolutionary oppositions in their countries.

If the French delegates here insist upon addition of the word "forever" to an Austro-German self-imposed declaration, then is believed prospects of Franco-German talks, either here or in Berlin, are worse than negligible. If on the other hand, the French accept a present Austro-German renunciation as good enough, the door will be open wide for future talks.

There is little indication which

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

DEMAND GROWS FOR NEW MOTOR INSURANCE LAW

Rates Announced for 1932
Stir Preparations for
Legislative Action

Radical changes in the present system of compulsory automobile insurance in Massachusetts were forecast today, following statewide demands for relief from the alleged oppressive rates announced for 1932.

Already several state representatives are at work on a bill to amend the insurance law by another method of rate taxation. Mr. Chester I. Campbell, secretary of the Automobile Dealers Association, is communicating with automobile dealers all over the state in an effort to obtain opinion on the new rates.

Mr. Campbell said that he will be present at the public hearing called by the Massachusetts Insurance Commissioner, Mr. James M. Curley, of Boston, today, at which the new rates will be discussed.

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PARIS FORESEES AMERICAN MOVE ON DEBT CHANGE

Interviews of Ambassador
With French Ministers
Held Significant

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Sept. 2.—The unusual interest which the United States Government is taking in the present League of Nations meetings at Geneva, and possibility of further alteration in traditional American policy concerning war debts and reparations are apparent from the activities of Mr. Walter E. Edge, American Ambassador to Paris.

Mr. Edge last night had a long interview with M. Pierre Etienne Flandin, French Minister of Finance, who is to head the French delegation at the League of Nations meetings until the arrival of M. Aristide Briand, Foreign Minister, Sept. 7, and as a result of this conversation M. Flandin postponed his departure for Geneva 24 hours. Meanwhile Mr. Edge is having an interview with the Prime Minister, M. Pierre Laval, which M. Flandin will probably attend.

Petit Parisien, most widely read Paris newspaper, basing its assumption on reports from the United States, does not hesitate to imply that Mr. Edge's talk with M. Flandin and his interview with the Prime Minister are part of a plan to give the United States Government on the war debts question.

This is denied by the American Embassy here, which officially states that Mr. Edge's interviews with the French Prime Minister and Minister of Finance are designed only to enlighten the Washington Government concerning French financial and economic policies, and to permit discussion of developments in the international financial situation during the Ambassador's recent absence in Scotland where he conferred with Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State.

Since the most significant questions being discussed at Geneva are of a financial nature, and the United States and France are the only countries now in a position to extend aid to nations experiencing acute economic difficulties, it is especially important that France and the United States should agree on the best measures of financial aid to be adopted. An excellent beginning has been made in this direction through the recent giving of the American loan to Great Britain.

M. Flandin also had a conversation yesterday with M. Pierre Quesnay, one of the directors of the Bank for International Settlements presiding at his departure for Geneva.

In the second week of July the situation no longer could be maintained. The prospects for a substantial foreign credit were shattered. Germany had been still hoping for one, believing it would result from the successful inauguration of the Hoover plan. On the night of July 11, at a time when Dr. Hans Luther, president of the Reichsbank, was speeding to Basel to the conference of the Bank for International Settlements, it became certain that at least one big German bank, the Danat Bank, no longer was in a position to pay out money.

A Bank Holiday Declared
Various proposals were made to prevent a run on this bank, from which considerable volume of German deposits already had been withdrawn, and to keep other banks from being drawn into the whirlpool.

As an outcome of that night's session, only the Danat Bank was closed on Monday, July 12. The Reich guaranteed its deposits. The other banks remained open on that day. They were immediately subjected, however, to an uncontrollable run from the owners of accounts. Thus, no time was left to be done but to declare a general bank holiday, which commenced on July 13, and to restrict payments to wages, social insurance, taxes, etc.

These "bank holidays," which also included a moratorium on foreign payments, lasted until Aug. 5. After carefully devised precautions had been taken, the task of setting the money traffic into motion again was undertaken and was successful. An institute was founded under the name of "Acceptance and

(Continued on Page 9, Column 4)

GERMAN BANKS WINNING BACK LOST GROUND

Economic Collapse Avoided,
Efforts Now Directed
at Rebuilding Credit

By THE PHILIP PENNER

Financial Editor of the Berlin Tagesspiegel

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They Fly Atlantic for Second Time



THEY FLEW OVER GREENLAND'S ICY MOUNTAINS Underwood
It Seems Not So Long Ago That Capt. Wolfgang von Gronau and His Doughty Crew Were Being Welcomed in New York on Completion of Their Flight From Germany to the United States. Now They Have Accomplished What Is, Perhaps, a More Daring Flight, Undertaken This Time in the Interest of Commercial Aviation—Crossing the Great Northern Circle From Germany to Mid-Western United States. Left to Right in the Picture They Are: Franz Hack, Machinist; Edward Zimmer, Co-Pilot; Captain von Gronau, Pilot, and Fritz Albrecht, Radio Operator.

Cabinet to Put British Labor To Early Test

Confidence Vote Planned
on Policy—MacDonald
Wins Supporters

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The national Cabinet has completed the economy section of its proposals for the coming session of Parliament, including distribution of cuts to be made in social services, official salaries and wages, and started today upon its program of new taxation.

The Government decided to make the Labor opposition declare itself at the earliest possible moment after Parliament meets by demanding a vote of confidence over the procedure for introducing its program.

The movement in sympathy with the Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, continues to grow. Today the Prime Minister informed members of his constituency that he will not retire until the National Government has completed its task. Another influential Labor Member of Parliament has gone over to him, Sir Ernest Bennet, representing the Cardiff Central Division, who says that without the prompt action that has been taken currency would in all probability have collapsed.

Scotmen in London are giving Mr. MacDonald a complimentary ovation for his policy. The National Labor Union has put forward the suggestion—which, however, is unlikely to materialize—that he should start an independent party by running candidates against official Labor nominees.

Liberal headquarters here have been surprised at what is regarded as an almost unprecedented fact that despite the immensity of the change involved in the formation of the new Government not a single protest has been made by local branches of this party.

This is interpreted as showing that whatever may be the difficulties in view in consequence of fundamental divergence in outlook between Liberals and Conservatives on the tariff question, this will not be allowed to disturb the harmony in the great undertaking of restoring sound national finance.

The Labor opposition is now looking for a policy. The economic committee of the Trade Union Congress, however, failed to reach final agreement upon the question of recommending inclusion of a revenue tariff. The National Union of Teachers has called a special conference here to oppose proposed cuts in educational grants.

The ship in which Mr. Bayles hopes to break the records is streamlined to the limit, short and narrow to catch only a thin slice of wind as it plunges through the air. The wings, which are wide and spread 23 feet from tip to tip, hang low.

The design has many original ideas, conceived by Mr. Robert Hall, a flier, air engineer from Springfield. The ship and design are new. Mr. Bayles squeezes into the narrow fuselage and sits under a transparent hood only four feet from the tail of the stubby, 15-foot fuselage. The engine is equipped with a supercharger to develop 333 horsepower.

Reverend Bayles, Mr. Hall said, Mr. Ben O. Howard of Chicago qualified yesterday for the Thompson race, a 100-mile free-for-all, with \$15,000 for the winner.

Mr. Phoebe Omile of Memphis saw her winning average fall from 1000 to 750 when Mrs. Maudie Tait of Springfield, Mass., beat her out by a small margin in the women's straightaway speed dash over a one-mile course. Mrs. Tait covered the course four times at an average speed of 150.044 miles an hour, while Mrs. Omile's plane averaged 140.548.

The women's deadstick landing contest with brakes was won by Florence Klingensmith, Minneapolis, who landed 21 feet, 11 inches from the mark. Edith Foltz, Portland, Ore., second, Joan Shankle, Fort Hill, Okla., third.

CHILIAN BANK STRIKE ENDS
SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 2 (By U. P.)—A strike of bank employees in the National Savings Bank was ended yesterday after the Government agreed to discharge the general manager and two other high officers.

LONDON IN BLAZE
AT LIGHT CONGRESS
By Radio from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Sept. 2.—London was a blaze of light on the evening of the opening yesterday of the International Illumination Congress, and no such crowd has been seen since Armistice night. The police were taken by surprise not only by the throngs but also by the thousands of motor vehicles the owners of which thought they would easily negotiate around the various floodlighted buildings but who found progress slower than those on foot.

The expedition, they added, "will encounter people again in the Taghdumbash region of southeast Sinkiang, where the Kirghis roam the spare plateau in search of grass for their flocks."

Tashkurhan, where pony and yak (ox) transport will be available, is peopled by Sarikolis, related to the Tajiks of Russian Turkestan. They herd sheep and goats and make an effort, against adverse conditions, to raise a little barley and wheat. They live in desert villages, but often are driven to the mountain valleys to find grazing for their flocks.

Other illuminated points included the National Gallery, Nelson's Column, the Horse Guards Parade, Big Ben and St. Paul's Cathedral. On the river the fringing ship President was outlined from stem to stern, and the fire brigade river floats threw colored jets of water high over the Thames.

CANADA PUTS WORK IN WAY FOR ALL IDLE

To Rush Completion of
Coast-to-Coast High-
way and Feeders

JOBS WILL BE GIVEN
ALL WHO SEEK THEM

Preparations Being Made—
Pay \$2.40 a Day Minus
75c. for Maintenance

Canada joins the United States in moving to provide unemployment relief this winter.

The Dominion and Provincial Governments are cooperating to rush to completion the trans-Canada highway from the west to the east coast.

This will provide work for all who are willing to work.

Governors of several states have informed the White House of their support of President Hoover's relief plans and reports from both states and cities throughout the United States evidence means being taken to meet the emergency.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
TORONTO, Sept. 2.—The trans-Canada highway, dream of pioneers for many years, is to become an established fact. An unemployment remedy is to be found immediately in the construction of this ocean-to-ocean highway.

Ontario, with its 600-mile section under construction, alone will probably have about 20 large construction camps which will absorb the unemployed of its cities. These have already registered and are awaiting the completion of the camps now under construction.

According to Mr. G. S. Henry, Premier, the geographical situation of Ontario will place about 1200 miles of the proposed highway and its feeders within its provincial boundaries.

"We realize as never before, the national character of the trans-Canada highway," Mr. Henry said. "We cannot contemplate with satisfaction the idea that without this highway, Canadian motor traffic will be forced to continue indefinitely to be routed as now, partly through United States territory."

Not only will the trans-Canada highway absorb every unemployed man who wishes to work at the rate of \$2.40 for an eight-hour day, with 75c a day for board and accommodation deducted, but the highway will establish new recreational opportunities for the thousands who annually cross Canada by motor car.

One of the first to greet the fliers was Mr. Bert Hassell of Rockford, Ill., who with Mr. Parker Cramer, was the first to attempt to link the middle West with Europe by the great circle route.

Mr. Cramer and his operator, Mr. Oliver Paquette, recently were lost at sea after virtually completing the flight, and Captain von Gronau was one of the last to see them before they disappeared

citizens of other states will join Michigan in supporting you to the utmost to that end."

Gov. W. L. Cross, Connecticut, also informed the President that his State was prepared to take care of its needy. The State has an efficient department of labor, Governor Cross wrote, and the manufacturers' association has worked out and put into effect an employment stabilization plan.

Gov. Louis L. Emmerson, Illinois, approved appointment of a national agency to assist state activities in organizing their relief work, and expressed confidence that the people of Illinois would realize the duty they owe to their unemployed and unfortunate fellow citizens.

Gov. Harvey Parnell, Arkansas, Gov. William G. Conley, West Virginia, contended the President on his appointment of Mr. Walter S. Gifford, as director of the new unemployment relief organization.

Governor Parnell said his state has gone far in recovering from the drought of last year and that conditions are "much better than a year ago." This year has seen bounteous crops, he said, and many men formerly employed in cities have returned to the country and are raising their own food. He urged the President to liberalize federal road funds so as to speed this work.

Governor Conley endorsed the President's stand against a special session of Congress. West Virginia, Governor Conley said, will cooperate and support the President's unemployment relief program.

Governor of Minnesota Moves to Care for Needy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 2.—A state-wide survey of employment conditions in Minnesota has been ordered by Gov. Floyd B. Olson. Questionnaires to county boards and mayors of towns and cities will furnish data as to the number of unemployed families needing support and the ability of communities to take care of their unemployed citizens.

"It is my earnest wish that all Minnesota residents may be provided with sufficient food, shelter, fuel and clothing during the coming winter," Governor Olson stated in his letter.

State highway projects calling for

the expenditure of \$2,000,000 will be undertaken this fall to provide employment in various sections of the State, Mr. Charles M. Babcock, commissioner, announced. This is one of several projects under consideration by state and municipal officials.

Appeals to 438 American Legion posts in the State have been dispatched by Mr. Oscar P. Youngdahl, commander, to back drives for funds to be used in their communities for emergency relief.

Seattle Is Organized To Face Winter Needs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 2.—Organized and equipped as never before to handle the employment situation, Seattle faces the winter with confidence.

On one point, however, everyone stands firm, that the bona fide residents of the city are the ones to be supplied with jobs, and not "floaters," of which this city has long been the rendezvous. A city of small home owners and taxpayers, the contention is that they should receive first aid from money spent for public works.

Seattle's Employment Commission, appointed by Mayor Robert H. Hardy, with Mr. E. Dix, vice-president of the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company, as chairman, includes outstanding experts on employment in the community.

In addition to the Mayor's commission, there is a board of directors in many of the precincts of the city groups which are organizing under the name of Unemployed Citizens' League. Their purpose is the stimulation of public works for employment relief.

LESS GOVERNMENT AID IS ADVOCATED

PORTLAND, Maine, Sept. 2 (P)—Representative Carroll L. Beedy declared in an address here last night the country would be better off if more people would depend on their own efforts and make fewer calls for government aid. He spoke before a New England organization of grocers.

"I venture to say that any people is happier and more prosperous in the long run," he said, "when business men, exercising their own business intelligence, work out business problems through business methods and without government interference."

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

MASSACHUSETTS
Cotuit: Church Edifice, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 6.
North Adams: Universalist Church, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 11.

NEW YORK
Far Rockaway: Church Edifice, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 7.
New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, Central Park, West, and Sixty-eighth Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 7.

7. Radiocast Station WPCW, 810 kilocycles.
New York (Third Church): Church Edifice, 583 Park Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 8.

Syracuse: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Sept. 10.

"Say it with Flowers"

Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All Parts of United States and Canada

Penn. Florist
124 Tremont Street LIBERTY 4317
BOSTON, MASS.

Fall Fashions
arriving daily.
Distinguished and very moderate in price!

The W. B. Schimmer Store
30 NORTH THIRD STREET
HARRISBURG, PA.

HARRISBURG, PA.
Dourichs
Big Overcoat Sale
Sept. 14 to 19
NEW
1931 Overcoats and Topcoats

\$30-\$35—1931
Overcoats and Topcoats
Final Clearance of all \$30-\$35
TWO SUITS \$21

\$40-\$45—1931
Overcoats and Topcoats
Final Clearance of all \$40-\$45
TWO SUITS \$29

\$50-\$60—1931
Overcoats and Topcoats
Final Clearance of all \$50-\$60
TWO SUITS \$39

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DEMAND GROWS FOR NEW MOTOR INSURANCE LAW

(Continued from Page 1)

ditioner has supported the demerit proposal for the last two years, Mr. Harmon said.

Although the Automobile Dealers' Association has not taken any action, it is willing to endorse "any reasonable proposition which will give the motorist a fair protection at a fair cost." Following the hearing at the State House on the new rates, the Association is expected to move to draw up its own plan, or bill to be presented at the Legislature for action.

The Massachusetts Chamber of Commerce is expected to favor a system whereby the financial responsibility of accidents is placed directly upon the driver. This plan was submitted in the form of a bill to the Legislature last year. The Senate voted against the proposal.

Similar Proposition
Mr. Clifton C. Mowry, executive secretary of the Massachusetts Chamber of Commerce, said today that a similar proposal probably would be incorporated in a bill to be drawn up shortly for presentation to the next Legislature.

Mr. Mowry said that the financial responsibility act has been adopted by several states and found successful. Dishonest claims are believed by Mr. Alvan T. Fuller, former Governor of Massachusetts, to be directly responsible for the increase in the 1932 rates. He said that the insurance companies are not concerned about the existing situation because they receive the benefits of rates that guarantee them a profit.

He recommended to Gov. Joseph B. Ely that a campaign be launched against dishonest claims. The ex-Governor said he considered the new rates an outrage.

Mr. Frank A. Goodwin, formerly State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, said that the rates year after year are made by the insurance companies acting through the Insurance Commissioner. He urged automobile owners themselves to "wake up" and take a stronger stand.

Mr. Brown said today that up to noon no official protest against the proposed rates had been lodged in his office. He observed, however, that opposition would appear at the public hearing on the question.

Among the callers for material from the records of the commissioner's office today was Mayor John J. Murphy of Somerville. The Mayor, with Mr. David J. Kelley, city solicitor of Somerville, obtained considerable data which will be used in preparing a case which Mayor Murphy proposes to present during the public hearing.

Insurance Agents
Called Into Protest
CHICOPEE, Mass., Sept. 2 (P)—Insurance agents of this city have been called together today by Mr. Arthur L. Granfield, one of their number, for the purpose of formulating a strong protest against the new automobile insurance rates, which provide for a sharp increase for this city. It is said that the agents will be represented at the hearing on the new rates. It is alleged that the local liability claims have been low and have shown no increase. Mr. Charles A. Ludden, president of the Chamber of Commerce, said that that organization is likely to join in protesting the increase.

The Holyoke board of aldermen last night went on record as protesting the new rates, which provide for the same increase for that city as for Chicopee. In Springfield, where the increase is much less, there appears to be no move in opposition.

Lowell Mayor to Oppose
LOWELL, Mass., Sept. 2 (P)—Mayor Thomas H. Braden today said he would protest to Gov. Joseph H. Ely against the proposed automobile

compulsory insurance rates. The rate for Lowell would be increased from 33-1/3 to 50 per cent, according to the type of car. Mr. Chester M. Runkle, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, announced that he would appoint a committee to study the situation and report to the chamber.

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CUSTOMS UNION RENUNCIATION HINGES ON WORD

(Continued from Page 1)

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VATICAN GIVES PLEDGE TO BAR CLUB POLITICS

Accord With Government
Limits Activities of
Catholic Action

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Sept. 2.—Complete accord has been reached between the Vatican and the Italian Government for settlement of the dispute which arose three months ago following the closing of Roman Catholic clubs throughout Italy by Fascist authorities.

Terms of the agreement signed today, and which should be considered as an interpretation of Article 43 of the Concordat with Italy, fall under three heads. The status of Italian Catholic Action is now defined in clearer terms. While Catholic Action before the recent dispute was directly dependent upon central executives, having their headquarters in Vatican City, it will now be split into various diocesan bodies and will depend chiefly upon the bishops, who in their turn will be responsible to the Pope for policies of Catholic Action in their respective dioceses.

The bishops will choose and appoint both ecclesiastical and lay directors of local branches of Catholic Action and those persons who formerly belonged to political parties hostile to the Fascist regime cannot be chosen as directors.

Restatement of Pledge
It is restated in a more emphatic way that Catholic Action will not "occupy itself at all in politics, and in its external forms of organization it will abstain from everything which is proper to and traditional in political parties."

The Catholic Action Society will, therefore, remain existent as hitherto, but Vatican has given a new pledge that it will not interfere, either directly or indirectly, in the political affairs of Italy.

In the second point of agreement the Vatican restates that Catholic Action does not include the constitution of professional associations in its program. Thus the activities of a trade union cannot come within its domain. Professional sections of Catholic Action now existing, it is stated, are formed for objects of an exclusively spiritual and religious nature.

The final agreement recognizes the existence of a Roman Catholic youth organization dependent on Catholic Action, and henceforth to be called "Youth Association of Catholic Action." These associations will abstain from developing any activities of an athletic or sporting type, and will limit themselves to entertainments of a recreative and educational nature with religious objects.

Former Position Restored
Two important immediate results of the agreement are that the Fascist decree declaring that there was incompatibility between membership in the Catholic Action and Fascist organizations will thus be rescinded and the situation will thus be restored to what it was three months ago. Again the Vatican agrees that Catholic Action will in the future collaborate with the Fascist Government for the better working of Fascist syndicates.

The accord, which is in the nature

**Young Woman's Study
ADVERTISING**
It Pays Splendid Salaries

Advertising is one of the few unclouded fields open to young women—college and high school graduates. Positions in this field pay splendid salaries. The work is fascinating. The future of the business is never brighter. We invite college and high school graduates to attend our DAY school where you will get an intensive PRACTICAL training under tutors who have spent their lives in the business. Dependable rooming quarters for out-of-town students may be arranged through our Treasurer—a reader of The Christian Science Monitor. School capacity limited—enroll NOW. Call or write for Bulletin No. 38.

Boston Institute of Advertising
711 Boylston Street, Boston
Tel. KENmore 8040

JORDAN'S SEPTEMBER HOME FURNISHINGS SALE

Whirlwind Hand Vacuum Cleaner

\$7.95

REGULARLY \$11.50

Cleans the hard-to-get-at places!
Made by Landers, Frary and Clark!

The Whirlwind is not an attachment but a complete, compact, hand-size cleaner (weighs only 14 pounds)! With the Whirlwind as your ally, you can actually conquer dust! Portiers, draperies, upholstered furniture, mattresses, stairways and car interiors can all be kept dustless (and that means immaculately clean)! Jordan's reputation as well as that of Landers, Frary and Clark, nationally known manufacturers of dependable household appliances, assure you complete satisfaction!

Mail or phone orders—HUBbard 2700

THIRD FLOOR—ANNEX

**JORDAN MARSH
COMPANY**

Green Tiling Ornaments Buff Brick Facing



FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, ST. JOHN, N. B.

NEW PROPOSALS ARE AWAITED ON MUSCLE SHOALS

Commission Has Seven
Bids to Consider but
Sees More to Come

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Just before a conference with President Hoover yesterday, the Muscle Shoals Commission made public the list of seven bidders whose proposals it had opened earlier in the day.

They were as follows: Mr. F. E. Castleberry, Shreveport, La.; Mr. Lloyd H. Smith, Battle Creek, Mich.; Davison Chemical Company, Baltimore, Md.; Chemical Development Company, New York City; Tennessee Electric Power Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Alabama Power Company, Birmingham, Ala.; and Bally Furnace Company, Canton, Ohio.

Several other bids will probably be forthcoming later, Mr. S. F. Hobbs of Boston, chairman of the commission, said.

Terms of the proposals received will not be made public at this time, inasmuch as some of them are in outline form, it was said. The commission has corresponded with about 140 firms, trying to interest them in Muscle Shoals, the chairman said.

The purpose of the commission's visit to the White House was described by Mr. Hobbs. "To get our orders," he said.

After the visit, however, one of the members said that all Mr. Hoover said to them was, "remind me of my veto message on the Norris bill." In that message the President denounced public operation of the project and said it should be leased for private operation.

FIVE COMMISSIONERS NAMED FOR SAN JUAN

SAN JUAN, P. R., Sept. 2. (By U. P.)—Gov. Theodore Roosevelt sent to the Senate, in special session here, the nomination of five men to be commissioners of the city of San Juan under the new law, and who will name a city manager to succeed Mayor Roberto Todd.

Among the nominees for the commissionships was Mr. Herman L. Cochran, manager of the National City Bank here, and a resident of Porto Rico for 22 years. The other four represented different political groups.

G. E. LITCHFIELD, Auctioneer 61-63 Crescent Street, Waltham, Phone, 4635-0532-J

Unusual Auction Sales

OAKWALD
GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY HOME

Must Be Sacrificed to Settle Estate of the Late
HARRY T. HAYWARD, Esq.

MAIN, PLEASANT AND QUEEN STS., FRANKLIN, MASS.
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12th, AT 11 A. M.

Ideal for Exclusive Club, Residence or Institution
Built nine years ago by the architect Hutchins and French of Boston. House of brick and red tile, four reinforced concrete, superb construction, pure Georgian in line and detail. Surrounded by magnificent shade trees, including one mammoth oak, hundreds of years old. House sheltered by the hundred years old garden, the raised terrace enjoying a bird's-eye view of this marvelous panorama, formal in effect without losing that delightful informality, an important element in a garden setting, overlooking an extensive formal garden, with the atmosphere of an old English country home. Combining architectural dignity, spaciousness and modern comforts. House is well placed on the estate of nearly seven acres.

This natural setting is the background for the wide lawn and extensive plantings on all parts of the property. Protected from highway by a handsome brick wall, the setting of the house is peaceful and dignified, giving absolute privacy. The long driveway winds through wide lawns outlined by vast plantings of shrubs and rare rhododendrons, backed by large evergreens, a beautiful rock garden, and a wonderful rose garden with well-defined greenhouses in the background. A combination brick stable-garage for six cars with turntable, office, repair room; six box stalls and tack room; reached by winding walks and drives through gardens, shrubs and choice fruit trees. At the rear of the stable is an extraordinary side access way from the house to an exceptionally fine tennis court with artistic summer house. While one Country Club, turning with the house, is a combination of modern and antique Italian style.

The service quarters have been given as much attention as the master's rooms; deep closets, linen drawers, daylight tiled laundry with modern machinery and drying room. House heated by twin hot water boilers, with much indirect heating. All walls are tiled, one with scenic tile imported from Italy. Vast marble floor in old country style. Fireplace in dining room is of generous proportions and of antique Italian make.

This estate is one of the show places of New England, and must be seen to be appreciated. Open for inspection to prospective bidders only, daily from 2 to 4 P. M.

ALSO AT 10 A. M. SAME DAY

Brick Business Block

(In connection with settlement of above estate)
Three-story brick block known as "AMERICAN LEXICON BUILDING" located on Main Street, Franklin, Mass. Occupied on first floor by U. S. Post Office, and on second and third floors by the American Legion. Good investment property. Prompt on residential property, \$3500 cash or certified check. On business block, \$1000 cash or residential check. Other particulars, of GEORGE H. STAPLE, Franklin, Mass., or of the Auctioneer.

P. S.—Several other small desirable residential properties that may be purchased reasonably at private sale through GEORGE H. STAPLE, Franklin, Mass.

Christian Science Church Dedicated

SAINT JOHN, N. B.—Dedication of First Church of Christ, Scientist, at the corner of Germain and Queen Streets, this city, was reported in the Saint John Telegraph-Journal before and after the ceremony.

Excerpts from the newspaper accounts follow:

"The building is of buff brick, ornamented with glazed green tiling, imported from Scotland, and windows of amber and white cathedral glass. The entrance opens into the foyer, from which one enters the reading room and sales room. These rooms are separated by a glass partition.

"On the second floor is the Sunday School room with a seating capacity of 125, illuminated by a shadowless lighting system, and here services are being held until the main auditorium, which will seat 304, is built. The woodwork throughout the building is mahogany.

"The organization of First Church of Christ, Scientist, took place on the 25th of January, 1904, the congregation moved to 15 Germain Street, and on May 1, 1905, the Church reorganized and was incorporated under the laws of New Brunswick. Twice again changes in location were made, first to 35 Germain Street and later to rooms on the same street in Orange Hall.

"During these years a building fund was accumulating and on June 1, 1926, the church members at a meeting moved to purchase the lot on the corner of Germain and Queen Streets, on which the Church now stands.

"At a meeting held on Feb. 21, 1929, it was unanimously decided to build on the property, the tender for construction was awarded on April 2, building began at once, the corner stone was laid with simple ceremony July 2, the first service held Sunday, Oct. 26, 1929."

LINDBERGH TO VISIT CITIES OF OLD JAPAN

KARUZAWA, Japan, Sept. 2. (By U. P.)—Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh arrived here yesterday by automobile to start their fortnight of sightseeing in Japan. They are guests at the home of Mr. W. C. Forbes, United States Ambassador. After their flight to fly 680 miles to Nanking.

After a few days at Karuzawa the Lindberghs will visit the monuments at Nikko, erected to the memory of the Tokugawa Shoguns, who ruled Japan for hundreds of years. Ancient capitals at Nara and Kyoto will be visited later.

BANK ASKS WHAT TO FOLLOW END OF MORATORIUM

Uncertainty, New York
Statement Says, Is Holding
Back Recovery

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Definite assurance upon the course of action which will follow expiration of the war debt moratorium next year is needed to establish confidence for stabilization of world business, in the opinion of the National City Bank of New York.

An analysis of the financial situation in Europe, in the bulletin of the bank, declares that uncertainty as to what will follow the moratorium, which ends July 1, 1932, is retarding economic recovery. The moratorium, the bank points out, was intended to give Germany and other debtor nations "time . . . to recover their national prosperity."

From the two months already passed in the moratorium period, the bulletin adds, it would appear that recovery for the recovery to take place within a year.

Ordinary processes of economic readjustment, the bank finds, are showing "a great deal of progress." Production is shown to be gradually being brought into line with consumption; reduced prices are stimulating buying; stocks of goods, with some exceptions, it says, are not excessive.

"What is needed now above all else," the bank declares, "is a restoration of confidence, and this can come only through the removal of what, in our opinion, is the chief restraining influence, namely, apprehension as to the ultimate outcome of conditions in Europe."

"If the political situation could be improved, particularly as regards the Franco-German relations, and business relieved from concern over the possibility of a premature attempt to force resumption of debt payments, we believe that these would be the most constructive steps that could be taken toward improving the public psychology and bringing the depression to an end."

The Basel bankers' committee, which investigated the German financial situation under the chairmanship of Mr. Albert H. Wiggin, chairman of the governing board of the Chase National Bank, clearly regards a "realistic" settlement of the reparations question as indispensable to Germany's economic recovery, the bulletin declares.

"The committee," it adds, "places the responsibility directly on the governments of the world to see that this is done, and warns that there is no time to lose. The implication seems plain that the committee anticipates an early reconsideration of the reparations question with a view to a further possible scaling down of debts."

If nothing further is done on the question of debt revision, the bank

The lively lady

depends largely upon the comfort of her shoes for her sprightliness. Miner's Ortho-mode shoes, because of their patented construction, assure not only the shoe comfort which women are demanding in their footwear, but a distinctive style which is smart.

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declares, the world on July 1, 1932, will be in danger of a more difficult situation than it was in June, this year, when the moratorium was first proposed. It is impossible that governments will permit the situation to drift in this way. Nevertheless, the uncertainty that exists is casting a blight over business everywhere.

"So long as no one knows what is going to happen in Europe, business cannot be expected to go ahead with confident plans for the future, and this hesitancy is one of the factors tending to depress the commodity markets."

The report also blames English labor for its unwillingness to take a wage cut in view of lower prices, asserting that this was one of the reasons for the failure of British credit.

Veterans Hold Peace Parade In Kansas City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 2.—Thousands of former soldiers trod the streets of Kansas City yesterday in a parade for peace.

Approximately 4000 members of the Veterans of Foreign Wars were in line. The parade was the main feature of their national convention.

An appeal to veterans to withhold proposals for additional federal benefits until such time as increased expenditures will not have an injurious effect upon economic recovery was voiced by Mr. Ernest Lee Jahneke, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, at yesterday's business session. This plea was taken by leaders of the veterans as coming direct from the Administration in Washington.

"Patriotism isn't so easily aroused in times of peace," Mr. Jahneke said. "One's duty to his country is rather taken for granted. Yet in our veterans we have an abiding love of patriots on whom we can always rely for the highest ideals of citizenship, whether in peace or in war."

"It is the duty, the responsibility of every citizen, the time of national emergency to support every authoritative movement directed toward alleviation of the economic depression."

"You are confronted with the clear call of duty peculiarly your own, as proved patriots, as citizens whose citizenship has been tested upon the field of battle. That responsibility is also an opportunity. It is an opportunity for national leadership and for national service."

Brazil Hails Crew Of Graf Zeppelin

PERNAMBUCO, Brazil, Sept. 2. (By U. P.)—Germany's aerial envoy, the Graf Zeppelin, was the center of an admiring throng today because of its 5000-mile nonstop flight across the South Atlantic from Germany on clock-work schedule.

Dr. Hugo Eckener brought the craft to the new mooring mast at 6:10 o'clock last night, within 20 minutes of his estimated time for the arrival. He secured the Graf had traveled 5003 miles in 72 hours at an average speed of about 70 miles an hour. The Graf left Friedrichshafen Saturday night.

The airport crew, assisted by a company of soldiers, tied the dirigible up on a rain-soaked field eight miles from here, and the crew and 13 passengers alighted for the first time in three days. The provincial governor and his staff boarded the ship for a look around and all went to leading hotels for a welcome to the officers and crew.

Ships and factories blew their whistles when the Graf, illuminated and flying low, hovered into view over the city a few minutes before. The squares and bridges were filled with cheering onlookers.

The airship is scheduled to leave tomorrow night on its return trip to Friedrichshafen and its ninth crossing of the Atlantic in both directions.

Two Towns to Share Honors of Stamp Sale

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2. (By U. P.)—Post offices at Yorktown, Va., scene of a battle of the Revolutionary War, and Wethersfield, Conn., the place where the battle was planned, will share honors in first sales of the Yorktown sesquicentennial stamp.

The Post Office Department announced yesterday the new two-color stamp would go on sale in the two post offices on Oct. 10, the anniversary day, and at other post offices on Oct. 20.

Wethersfield, whose post office is a branch of the Hartford post office, was the home of Silas Deane, who did much to enlist the interest of France in the American cause.

Two French generals, Rochambeau and De Grasse, share honors with George Washington in the portrait on the stamp. The background and some of the lettering of the stamp is in red, the portraits in black.

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Wethersfield, 17 Church St., WETH, 9255
and in Wethersfield, 17 Church St., WETH, 9255

Plant at Wethersfield MIDdles 4561

Aguinaldo Declares Filipinos Want Immediate Independence

Former Revolutionary Leader Charges Washington
With Delaying Preparations of People for
Sovereignty—Answers Senator's Inquiry

MANILA, P. I. (By U. P.)—"We want independence for the Philippines at the earliest hour, and we are ready to undergo internal strife if such is to be the price of freedom."

This, in brief, sums up the attitude of Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo, once leader of Filipino insurgents against the United States.

The General expressed his views in a letter replying to a questionnaire submitted to him by Senator Harry B. Hawes of Missouri, who was one of several American senators and representatives who visited here this summer.

Senator Hawes made an extended tour of the island to find out whether the Filipinos were unanimous in their demand for freedom. At the conclusion of his tour the Missouri Senator declared he was convinced the Filipinos were united in their demand.

Finds Trade Hampered
General Aguinaldo's letter outlined reasons why he considered the relations between the United States and the Philippines should be severed at this time. He charged that the United States has not and is not preparing the islands for independence, and asserted that the free trade between the two countries has deprived the Philippines of other commercial opportunities.

"It is true," he explained, "that much has been accomplished under American guidance; we have better roads, sumptuous government offices, a higher standard of living and a modern system of public instruction," but preparation for independence is as remote as ever, he contends.

Although he pointed out that the Philippines are ready to assume all responsibilities in the event of independence, and face internal strife if necessary, General Aguinaldo doubted the possibility of civil war because he said the Filipinos are by "nature a peace-loving people."

General Aguinaldo declared a delay in independence of from 20 to 30 years, as sometimes proposed, will work much harm to the economic and political progress which Washington has already achieved in the Philippines. He said that during such a long period of uncertainty new difficulties might arise to block the country's freedom.

Financial Help Forecast
The present uncertainty is retarding the economic development of the country, General Aguinaldo believes. The revolutionary leader holds that once independence is achieved, the Philippines could obtain desirable foreign capital for investment in native industries, and that financial growth would follow.

The general favored the expansion

of Philippine trade to all world markets. The overabundance of raw materials would facilitate this. He did not mean, however, that local products should be shut out from American markets. The United States, for reasons of gratitude and other consideration, must always be the favored nation under equal circumstances, he said.

As to the possibility of foreign invasion, General Aguinaldo dismissed the so-called Japanese and Chinese menace as too remote for consideration. He described Japan as a nation destined to play a noble role in this part of the world, and aware that a policy of aggression among the Orient's vast millions could not be permanent or profitable over a long period.

The Filipino press favorably commented on the stand taken by the general, and support was voiced in political and legislative quarters.

New York 'Chaos' Fades Out at Dock

NEW YORK, Sept. 1. (By U. P.)—An example of how exaggerated impressions sometimes get abroad was furnished when passengers debarked here yesterday from the Italian liner Roma. They had heard that in New York all was chaos.

They greeted customs men anxiously when the liner entered quarantine and inquired if it would be possible for them to land.

"Is there much shooting?" they wanted to know. "Are there many dead?"

"But the army—and the gangsters," cried the passengers. "Aren't they fighting each other in the streets? Aren't women and children being shot down, and all that sort of thing? We heard the military had been called out, and that all was more or less chaos."

Assured that chaos, as far as New York is concerned, is just a word in a dictionary, the passengers sighed and disembarked.



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The CAROLA—in black suede, doll black kid, or green suede with an in doll black kid, French brown kid, animal side clipped of genuine leather, trimmed with lizard and opalescent kid.

The CAPRI—a perfectly fitting shoe in doll black kid, French brown kid, animal side clipped of genuine leather, trimmed with lizard and opalescent kid.

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BUSINESS HEADS SAY DEPRESSION IS EXAGGERATED

Point Out That Slumps of
1837 and 1873 Were
Much Worse

By RICHARD OLNEY

Former assistant secretary of the United States World War Foreign Debt Commission from 1922 to 1924, and now wool merchant.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WOODS HOLE, Mass., Sept. 2.

Praise for the Administration's policy of unemployment relief and war debt postponement, blame for government acts which deplete federal funds in efforts to bolster artificially the farmer and other groups, and a declaration that American business conditions, now on the autumn upgrade, never came near the bottom touched in the years 1837 and 1873, were contained in opinions expressed here by three recognized business leaders.

Mr. David F. Houston, Secretary of the Treasury in Wilson's Cabinet and now president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, Mr. Newcomb Carlton, president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and Mr. Edwin S. Webster, member of Stone & Webster and authority on public utilities, expressed their views of present conditions while vacationing at this resort, the summer residence of a number of bankers and prominent industrialists.

"I am not prophet enough to tell when business will improve," said Mr. Houston. "I do not know when the turn will come or when it does come how rapid the improvement will be. I should distrust anybody who is willing to prophesy the time when business will set up again and return to normal. We have too many prophets and too many advisers of a sort."

Too Many Half-Baked Economists

"One of the most trying afflictions which this depression has brought is a new and very special brand of advisers, a host of self-constituted counselors and publicists. These people are doing a vast amount of wild talking or writing, and especially of talking over the radio."

These are usually pseudo-economists, Mr. Houston declared, and may be college teachers untrained in business or business men because of partial success in particular enterprises feel able to direct thought along economic lines.

"The trouble with those who are most busy trying to direct public thinking," he continued, "is that

they know no economics and less history. They violate Mark Twain's best maxim, which is, 'Never get out of an experience more than there is in it.' These people seem to be unaware that we have had other depressions.

"Some of these depressions, in many respects, were worse than the present. In many respects the depression of 1837 was worse than the one we know today. Then there was a complete collapse of banking. Even the Government had to take steps to find a safe place in which to deposit its money. In the crisis of 1873, I am told that while we had a population of only 39,000,000 people, we had about 3,500,000 men unemployed. On the same scale, we should have approximately 12,000,000 today."

"Prosperity will be hastened if our private and public agencies are even measurably wise and if our people insist on strict economy in the operation of their governments, federal, state, and local. It will be hastened if our Government discontinues its unwise attempts to assist the farmer by artificial means, and if the demagogue is restricted in his efforts to secure federal funds for all sorts of groups and all sorts of enterprises."

Things States Negligent

It should not be forgotten, he reminded, that states are capable of aiding themselves. He criticized the clamoring for federal assistance by various states at the time of drought conditions, when not one state saw fit to call its Legislature together to aid its people.

Mr. Carlton expressed the opinion that too much was being written about the causes of the depression, about which he explained that all have theories, but few can touch the vital points.

"A depression which is accounted for by prohibition at the one extreme and the tariff at the other may, I think, be fairly called inscrutable," he said. "I think Mr. Hoover may show his abilities before he is through as he did in his action on the reparations. Yet were he to inaugurate a score of such acts the depression so-called would be still with us, for time is the powerful element in our recovery. Mr. Hoover is under a disadvantage in having been called a wonder-worker, and I have great sympathy with any man who has to carry so opprobrious a title."

"Unless something further happens to check public confidence," Mr. Webster said, "such as a fundamental calamity in Europe, prosperity will be gradually restored. I honestly think the corner was turned about a month ago."

"I feel that the Hoover moratorium was a most constructive step and will have a tendency to put credits on a sound basis. I am in favor of a modification of World War debts, for conditions are different than they were."

"The President should be strongly backed up in his efforts to relieve unemployment and restore the country to a normal condition. Although we may anticipate a hard winter, average conditions will be a little better, I believe, beginning in the autumn when business as a whole will start to improve."

Office of the Indian Bureau Is Hope of Red Man's Future And Standing Among Whites

Around and Against the Desk of the Commissioner
Drifts and Beats the Surging Sea of Demand
and Privilege in Threatened Submergence

AMERICAN INDIAN SERIES—Last of 15 Articles

By JOSEPH C. HARSCH

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

"Big Little Rock wants to be an Indian again."

Two clerks of the Indian bureau stand perplexed before Mr. Charles J. Rhoads, Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

"Big Little Rock was an Indian until six months ago. We let him go and now he wants to come back," they explain. That is to say, they explain what Mr. Rhoads appears to understand but what to the observer, uninitiated in the complexities of the Indian bureau, seems a mystery.

"We'll probably be criticized whichever way we decide," Mr. Rhoads replies in rather philosophical terms and sends the clerks out for more information on the case. Then, turning to his visitor who has been watching with frank but puzzled interest, he says, "You didn't know before, did you, that an Indian is sometimes an Indian and sometimes isn't?"

The commissioner explains that although Big Little Rock always was and always will be an Indian ethnologically he is not necessarily an Indian legally. Rhoads skin and high cheek bones mean Indian, but not always wards of the United States Government.

"From the point of view of the Indian bureau," he points out, "only restricted Indians are Indians. Nonrestricted Indians are no different to us than the millions of white citizens of the country. Big Little Rock had some public school education and wanted to be free of our restrictions so we gave him a certificate of competency which made him in every way an independent citizen."

"But as soon as he was relieved of our protection a lot of people took advantage of him. Now he wants his certificate canceled so he can be a full restricted Indian again and have his money safe from taxes and parasites."

A typical day's work in Mr. Rhoads' office is a succession of double-edged dilemmas like Big Little Rock's case. The visitor who watches the steady stream of files and hears interviews which take up time, begins to appreciate the vast complexity of the problems of administering the affairs of the 200,000 Indian wards of the Government.

It is not one problem, but thousands of problems; in fact as many as there are Indians who come under the jurisdiction of the bureau. And there are more than 200,000. The actual number is difficult to determine. Estimates plus official rolls placed the total number for 1930 at 241,808. But for purposes of administration, 200,000 is the round figure generally used to indicate the number of restricted Indians. This means more than 200,000 problems to be handled by a bureau having 207 persons in its home office and 6000 in its field service.

What to Do? What to Do!

The difficulty of deciding Big Little Rock's case is typical of all the rest. What is to be done? If the bureau refuses to cancel his certificate of competency and leaves him in the state of independence he once so earnestly sought, he is likely to lose the balance of his allotted property and become an object of charity.

If he is taken back under the protection of the bureau, a procedure of doubtful legality, he may be far better off economically, but it may mean a lifetime of dependence and the giving up of an opportunity to learn by experience how to "stand on his own feet" and become self-supporting. The experience would be costly to Big Little Rock, but it might teach him a practical lesson which neither he nor his descendants might ever learn so long as the bureau continues to manage business affairs for the Indians.

Mr. Rhoads has accepted the theory that eventual assimilation of the Indian is inevitable. He believes that the thousands like Big Little

Rock are the hope of the Indian future.

ing visions of vastly increased hog-dog sales.

The Indian bureau had opposed the project on the ground that it threw an undue share of road maintenance expense on tribal funds.

The question was the extent to which tribal money should be expended on roads, used partly by Indians but more by the general public.

If the bureau remained adamant there was danger of the state abandoning all maintenance on the existing road, and of being blamed for refusing to aid a serious unemployment situation. To accede meant to face charges of robbing the red man, to help the white. The question was referred to further conference.

From highways the commission's attention jumps to boarding schools. One of its best school superintendents wants funds for enlarging his buildings. Mr. Rhoads is anxious to support the superintendent, but his policy is gradually to eliminate the boarding school, increasing the number of day schools or placing the children in public schools instead.

It is a question involving the entire theory of Indian education. Should the Indian children be educated exactly as white children in schools located in white communities and well away from the cultural influence of the reservations? Or should they be educated as close to home as possible and through the medium of their Indian characteristics and experiences?

And So It Goes

He wishes to keep the superintendent interested in his work, but he can't grant the request without bolstering the system he wishes gradually to eliminate. And to refuse the request is to discourage the initiative and energy of the superintendent. A personal letter to the superintendent is the only solution.

Engineers rush in with a telegram demanding immediate response. School property worth hundreds of thousands of dollars is threatened by a rising river which may break through a weakened levee at any moment. It will take \$300 to strengthen the levee enough to save the buildings. But the school was about to be abandoned. Why save it? He decides, however, to save the school and the engineers hurry out to give the necessary orders.

The day goes on. Little matters and big, some involving a few dollars, others the welfare of thousands, almost every one likely to alienate almost as many friends of the Indian as it will please.

Any visitor would be fascinated by the panorama of Indian problems which pass before the commissioner's eyes. It is a succession of one-act plays with the difference that these plays are vital to the health, wealth and happiness of human beings.

When it is all over, and the commissioner looks up with a little surprise at finding no more files and no more visitors he is apt to remark, "This work is so interesting, I usually forget time."

And anyone who takes the trouble to watch it all is apt to walk away feeling more sympathetic toward the bureau and the mistakes which it is perfectly willing to admit having made.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Hilda C. N. Averb, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Miss Helen Logg, Cincinnati, Ohio.

A. Hutton, Schenectady, N. Y.

Mrs. J. R. Ritten, Schenectady, N. Y.

Mrs. M. A. Hawley, Fresno, Calif.

Mrs. A. B. Wilkins, Barksdale, Ark. Can.

A. A. Wilkins, Barksdale, Ark. Can.

Henry B. Dunstall, Matigopolis, Miss.

Marion Brink, Webster, Mass.

Carol Brink, Webster, Mass.

N. Emma Black, New Bedford, Mass.

Mrs. V. J. Dunstall, Matigopolis, Miss.

Mrs. Joseph G. Spear, Braintree, Mass.

Mrs. Eben Prescott, Braintree, Mass.

Eben Prescott, Braintree, Mass.

Rheta A. Roberts, Weston, Mass.

Elizabeth S. Martin, Boston, Mass.

Beatrice A. Larkin, Boston, Mass.

Miss Stella S. Beard, Richmond Hill, N. Y.

Henry C. Dunstall, Floral Park, L. I., N. Y.

Mrs. Lona C. Kirkland, Birmingham, N. Y.

Robb Kresge, Litchfield Heights, Md.

Mrs. Ethel O. Kresge, Litchfield Heights, Md.

Mrs. Henry Oldhauser, Indianapolis, Ind.

Miss Bertha Bain, Kansas City, Mo.

Mar Mar King, Blumberg, Mont.

Mrs. Julie Elliott Rosenberg, Butte, Mont.

Miss Pauline Freeman, Fargo, N. D.

Albert B. Selverston, Jr., Norfolk, Va.

Harry L. D. Severance, Claremont, N. H.

Mrs. Christina G. Rudolph, Peekskill, N. Y.

E. P. Rudolph, Peekskill, N. Y.

George Watson, Atlantic City, N. J.

New FREEMASONRY

MEMBERS of the craft in South Bend, Ind., have no use for "hard times" propaganda.

Against the advice of "experts" in financial diagnosis they instituted a campaign for refinancing their Masonic temple. Originally erected at a cost of \$950,000, the structure was still under an obligation of more than one-third of that sum.

The campaign has closed and the temple is now free from debt. Not only that, but oversubscriptions amounting to more than \$25,000 stand to the credit of the fund-raising committee.

During the current year New York and North Carolina Grand Lodges have furnished instances of establishing lodges for specific purposes without authority to confer degrees. It probably is not generally known to the craft that a lodge similarly restricted but constituted for an entirely different purpose has been in operation in the United States for more than three quarters of a century. Each jurisdiction has its method of handling relief but in one southern state, Louisiana, a Relief Lodge was chartered in 1854 with the sole purpose of meeting the demands of that time exceptionally heavy—for carrying out of a Mason's profession. And an illuminating phase of its work is found in the early records showing that the major portion of its activities were for the benefit of brethren or families from other jurisdictions. It is not entitled to representation in Grand Lodge but is required to report monthly to the Grand Master details of its receipts and disbursements. In the words of Brother John A. Davilla who, since Feb. 4 has been Grand Secretary Emeritus: "As a matter of fact it is the only lodge of its kind in the world."

Although Right Worshipful Brother Davilla has retired from active duties in Louisiana Grand Lodge he remains Grand Secretary of the Grand Chapter, R. A. M., and of the Grand Council, R. & S. M., for his state.

A significant interpretation of "good character" as required of applicants for Masonic degrees, is found in Article VI of Louisiana's Grand Lodge regulations—adopted long before prohibition was looked upon as a vexing public problem. In this regulation it is specifically and emphatically provided: "He shall not be engaged in the manufacture or sale of alcoholic, malt or vinous liquors as a beverage, directly or indirectly."

While emulation is the accepted watchword as a bar to contention, pride of priority seems to furnish a frequent basis for argument. A case in point is reported from Virginia.

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Café MINERVA

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SENSE OF WORLD RESPONSIBILITY FOUND LACKING

Student Service Told of Need of Extension of Common Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Sept. 2.—Lack of a sense of common responsibility is largely the reason for the very limited common action for the relief of world distress, said Dr. Walter Kotschnig to an assembly of 200 student and university leaders representing 34 different countries at the second session yesterday of the tenth annual conference of International Student Service. The conference is being held throughout the week at Mount Holyoke College.

"Even here in the United States," Dr. Kotschnig said, "you believe that you can get out of your national difficulties by your unaided efforts, as is proved by your unaided efforts to solve your immigration laws, as well as by your negative attitude toward European peace projects like the League of Nations. The events of the last months have proved that we are still a thousand miles from any real cooperation between the nations, and I fear that the coming Disarmament Conference will demonstrate this only too clearly."

"The world can be delivered only through the cooperation of the United States not sporadically offered at moments of threatened breakdown, but by a regular and continuous cooperation through organized forms. Shall we find each other? The asking and the answering of this question is a main reason for holding this conference and especially for holding it in America."

Speaking of the spirit prevalent among students in post-war Europe at the time that International Student Service first initiated its relief work, Dr. Kotschnig said:

"In the campaigns of the early post-war years on behalf of Germany, Eastern Europe and Russia, the will to fellowship of the young student generation tore off all the chains and fetters which the war had bound upon it. Before the onslaught of students who wanted to be plain human beings and saw 'enemy' students as just hungry young men and women, the difference of friend and foe broke down. It be-

came clear that within the university the strong determination to help one's neighbor was at least as active as the desperate instinct to destroy one's opponent."

"None of us who are in the universities," he said, "have the right to shut ourselves up in narrow specialism, to become specialists merely in special subjects. On the contrary it is our duty, one and all, to take up a definite attitude towards the social and international questions which are the main field of politics, more than that, to help in solving these questions rationally and in a way worthy of the spirit of man. Thoughtlessness and indifference lead to a betrayal of the spirit, to a crime against the nation and humanity."

Boston-Bermuda Service Enlarged

An enlarged steamship service from Boston to Bermuda and the West Indies was announced today by Mr. Richard Parkhurst, secretary of the Boston Port Authority. Mr. Parkhurst said that the Canadian National Steamships would have 91 sailings and arrivals at Boston between Oct. 1 and April 22. Vessels of the Lady type are to operate on a faster schedule than heretofore, thus permitting two additional monthly sailings and arrivals of this type of vessel.

The Lady ships call at Bermuda and the eastern and western groups of the British West Indies. Mr. Parkhurst said the Canadian National Steamships would also operate the steamer Prince Henry on a weekly schedule between Boston and Bermuda. Arrangements are being made by the State Department of Public Works and the Boston Port Authority to improve the facilities for handling passengers and baggage at Commonwealth Pier, which is used by vessels of this company.

"The convenience of the public is the first consideration of these plans," said Mr. Parkhurst, "and it is believed that when arrangements are finally completed, the handling of these ships as to both passengers and cargo will be carried on in a manner that will be satisfactory to the patrons of the ship and to the reputation of the port of Boston."

EVENTS TONIGHT

Theaters
Fine Arts—"Stage Struck." German Film. Continuous.

Continued
Hotel Statler: Meeting, Frigidate Corporation, ballroom. Luncheon, Lions Club, ballroom.

Children's Museum of Boston: Motion picture, "The National Park," lecture hall. Open House, Jamaica Plain, 2. Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Stained Glass, Mrs. Bay.

Current Exhibitions
Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue: Admission free. Open weekdays, except Mondays, from 10 to 5. Free guides in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibition, "Modern French painting," by John T. Spaulding; loan exhibition of water colors by Winslow Homer; early Italian engravings; nineteenth century landscape and seascapes; bookplates by Sidney Lewis; American and European portraits; chrysomelid woodcuts; stained glass by Thomas A. Fox.

Fine Arts Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 4; admission free. Exhibitions: "The French Impressionists," by the artist; "The French Impressionists," by the artist; "The French Impressionists," by the artist.

Robert G. Vose Galleries, 975 Boylston Street—General summer exhibition. Casson Galleries, 975 Boylston Street—General summer exhibition. Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—General summer exhibition.

Schervier Studios, 685 Boylston Street—Exhibition of drawings by Frank W. Benson, Edmund Blampied, Arthur Brisson and others through September. For other exhibitions see Monday's Monitor.

CHILE CHANGES TIME
SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 2. (U. P.)—Chile will change to summer daylight saving time yesterday, all clocks having been advanced an hour at 11 p. m. Monday.

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Leading the Parade



Women's Police Bureau Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 2.—Experience of this city with police women has brought such constructive results that the board of police commissioners has taken steps to establish a women's bureau in the department, having four members in place of the two women now in service. This will become effective before the end of the year.

Dr. James A. Redden, chairman of the board, says that policewomen exert a more potent influence with their sex, particularly in dealing with girls. Their offices are employed for prevention of crimes and misdemeanors and the correction of tendencies that ordinarily result in arrests.

Cooperation is maintained with the school and park departments and all organizations engaged in welfare work. In the 13 years since policewomen were put in service the human side of police work has been stressed, with the result that hundreds of erring individuals have come to regard them as personal friends, and boys as well as girls acknowledge the worth of their kindly aid. In the domestic relations field their work has proved especially fruitful.

Notwithstanding the growth of population and a threefold increase of the number of cases investigated by policewomen in the last 10 years, the number of arrests made by them each year has remained at around 54. Of these, a considerable number are fugitives from other places. To remedy wrongs before arrested or prosecution becomes necessary is the constant aim.

MOTORCYCLE POLICE BECOME MOTORISTS

Automobiles will take the place of motorcycles in the new motor patrol unit of the Boston Police Department, which will be increased during the next year, Mr. Eugene G. Hultman, Police Commissioner, said yesterday. These, he says, will not be used in place of the regular foot patrolmen, but are merely to reinforce and work in cooperation with them. The only duty for which Mr. Hultman finds the motorcycle fit is in the handling of traffic and in pursuing speeders on main highways.

He also said he was not interested so much in the question of increasing the force at this time as he was in developing a system whereby the department's present resources can be utilized to the best advantage, and the blinker light system, together with an adequate automobile patrol, he believes, will constitute the most efficient system.

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Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 cycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each week day at 6:30 p. m. (E. D. S. T.).

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Mostly cloudy with occasional showers and slightly cooler tonight and Thursday; moderate south to west wind.

Maine: Mostly cloudy with probable occasional showers tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature.

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Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME
WEEK, Boston (1931-32)

6:30 p. m.—Talk; Bostonians, direction of Will Dodge.

6:30 p. m.—Voice and piano; harmonium.

6:30 p. m.—Wunderland Band.

6:30 p. m.—Schumann, Will Dodge, director.

6:30 p. m.—Old Man Sunshine and Bess.

6:30 p. m.—CBS, "The Monitor Views the News."

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FASHIONS AND DRESSMAKING

College Girls Select Outfits

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

THE wardrobe of the average woman who is preparing for the winter's activities is less seriously considered at the moment than the outfit of the college girl. The inescapable fact that everything must be ready for a certain date speed preparations, keeps workrooms humming, salespeople busy and crystallizes the plan even before the problems of summer have quite been disposed of. The task is in some ways more than ordinarily complex this year, because of the changes in taste, custom and standards in various aspects of college life. Dress is not the least among these, and this season's styles have undergone upheavals as radical for the younger woman whose life will be spent at school and college as for those whose time will be devoted to social activities.

Much emphasis is laid upon individuality, and there are well-defined types of dress in so many variants that the widest latitude is possible, giving to each girl that sense of complete comfort that comes with the consciousness of being properly attired.

Sports Clothes for Campus and Class
By way of establishing a sort of standard of style in women's colleges, and yet making clear the differences imposed by locale and regulations, a New York department store has secured the services of a young woman from each of several of the leading colleges in the country, there to act as saleswomen and advisers to students, in the "college" section. A consensus of opinion has been arrived at and a certain general type has been accepted as correct in general trend, while diversities are also recognized.

All colleges head the list with sports clothes such as will be worn equally on the campus and in the classroom. Opinions differ slightly in detail and the collections abound in attractive models. With utter tenacity, the average girl clings to the skirt and sweater, which has changed little from the season's fashions. Sweaters in the pull-on, overblouse, cardigan and coat designs are shown in plain and fancy weaves and in a vast array of colors. An ambitious attempt is made to create color ensembles, and there will be seen a brilliant green, orange, blue, or the new Spanish-tile sweater, with a brown wool or crepe skirt; red, green or yellow will be worn with black; or the suit may be all in one color, gaily selected from the full palette which this colorful year holds on its thumb. This is a costume of almost unlimited possibilities, aesthetically and comically.

Three-piece suits with jacket and skirt in one color and sweater or blouse in another are of even greater service, and a complete ensemble for many occasions in the open has the additional topcoat, or "sweater" coat as it is called, a mannish, boxy garment with voluminous collar and patch pockets of the cloth. White skirts and lightweight sweaters will carry on till frosty weather comes.

Wool for All-Day Frocks

The vogue of woollens is finding enthusiastic endorsement in the college girl's wardrobe; the heavier leavies for sports and general wear, the lightweight woollens for class and leisure times, in one-piece frocks and coat dresses—which are having a revival—and two- and three-piece suits. The new styles featured for women are shown in the college shops but are developed with a simplicity that makes for smartness and chic. This is done with such "junior" details as frills at the neck and wrist, Eton collars and big ribbon bows, buttons, belts and pockets.

Materials with new names, belonging to the wool-crepe family, are shown in the autumn colors in all-day frocks. Chiffon, closely knit, slightly woven, is used for a one-piece dress in Spanish-tile, a rich russet red. The skirt, walking-length, is cut with gores, in lieu of pleats, to create a flare below the knees, and is joined to the bodice at the normal waistline, the seam covered with a black patent leather belt. Color contrast is made with light brown grosgrain ribbon at the wrists and a large flat bow at the back. A slightly different model has a skirt fitted to the figure with inverted pleats releasing the fullness below the knee and is buttoned straight down the front. Neck and sleeves are finished with white piqué pleating. These frocks are shown in black, brown, navy and dark green.

A smart coat frock of black wide-wale wool diagonal has deep lapels over in front fastened with three large buttons. Narrow cuffs and a tiny bow at the neck are made of "barunduki," and an ornate metal belt. Knitted frocks and suits are in high favor. For first days the chenille-knitted types are worn, but before snow flies the "woolies" will be welcome.

Run-around suits are made of wool jersey. One in seal brown has a skirt pleated in clusters of three, front and back, and a belted jacket with the new sleeve inset at the neck. The front is crossed & la Schiaparelli and fastened with clips and the belt is also closed with clips. A hint of the Empire is seen in another brown two-piece that has short military jacket fitted at the waist and closed in front with brass buttons. Collar and cuffs of white piqué and appliqued in brown grosgrain ribbon. A practical ensemble of brown ribbed wool includes a collarless jacket and pull-on sweater of brown-and-white fancy knit wool. A one-piece frock of spongy knit goods, figured in beige and rust, is diagonally seamed and belted with light patent leather. A model from Bruyere is in red-and-beige diagonal plaid with a front-crossed bodice and tan collar and cuffs.

For Playtime

For afternoon there are three particularly striking models: a bright red sheer wool frock, diagonally seamed to flare at the bottom, a high waistline and a deep neck yoke of drawn wool. The second is a two-piece brown Canton-crepe with a gored skirt, a jacket with a peplum front and a new three-quarter sleeve and under-

sleeves of orange crepe. The fourth is a wood-green diagonal, rough-surface crepe.

A Sunday night dress is made of black satin and is sleeveless, while the shoulders are covered with a cape that ties at the back of the neck like two kerchiefs. The skirt is pleated all around. A similar model, minus the pleating, is made of hunter-green velvet.

An evening gown of white satin is Vionnet at her best with diamond lines and molded silhouette. A belt of twisted green and scarlet satin adds a splash of color.

Pur-lined coats will be popular with college women. A double-breasted coat of llama wool, that is taking the place of the "rumble seat" model of last year, has raglan sleeves, large pockets, and a belt and is untrimmed. Fur-lined monochrome tweeds with fur collars will be worn for dress as well as sports. One in green mixture is lined with brown money and has a collar of kolinsky. A coat of brown cherkass—a pebbly wool—has a big shawl collar of badger. These coats are fitted under the arms, flaring gradually to the hem.

College girls are going in heavily for pajamas. They like simple straight styles for sleeping, and for lounging wide trousers and a bolero or hip-length jacket. A travel pajama suit of blue and white silk and wool mixture has a deep cape collar and a red and blue sash. Some serviceable pajamas are shown in soft pique, crash, linen and dimit.

How Old Are Gloves?

WHEN you draw on your smart gloves of today, do you ever wonder just how old, in origin, this "glove habit" is? When you cast a glance into your mirror and see the gleam of the new, you may be in the cave, women were wearing gloves and were, perhaps, likewise casting glances at their reflections, in a pool of clear water.

Well, it is almost as true, and just in case there is a doubt in the reader's thought, permit a quotation from the New International Encyclopedia. "The glove has been found in the relics of the cave dwellers, made of leather and sewn with leather thread."

The Greeks commonly wore gloves, but they used them as a protection for the hands when they were doing heavy work. The Romans, on the contrary, wore gloves as ornaments and considered them a sign of rank.

To Show Respect
During the eighth and ninth centuries, they were worn chiefly by the nobility. They were considered a mark of aristocratic standing, and were quickly taken off, as a token of respect, before a superior or in a church.

Often the gloves were worn in hats, as favors, and sometimes were cast down as a challenge. Leigh Hunt's delightful poem will be recalled in which he tells of a fifteenth century lady who tossed her glove into a lion's den and commanded her lover to fetch it back. The young knight sprang into the den, returned unharmed, and "threw the glove, but not with love, straight in his lady's face," in scorn of her capricious cruelty.

By the sixteenth century gloves were worn by all classes, and then as now were made of silk, worsted, and leather. Those worn by the wealthy were most elaborately ornamented with embroidery and lace. Ladies of nobility took delight in attempting to outdo one another in the beauty of their gloves.

Guilds Formed
As early as 1190 a guild of glove makers was formed in France, which took upon itself the task of maintaining honest workmanship among glove makers and of introducing constant improvements in methods of manufacture. In Scotland the guilds of Perth were incorporated in 1185 and nearly five centuries later a company of glove makers was organized in London. That city has been one of the most important glove centers ever since.

Today there are over 377 important glove factories in the United States alone, and millions of pairs of gloves are turned out annually. And so, when you put on your gloves, remember that you are performing an act which was customary among women in primitive periods, and which has continued down the centuries.

FOR EARLY AUTUMN DAYS
This two-piece frock of navy blue wool fabric worn with a white piqué blouse has been designed for fall by William Bloom. The sleeves, fitted with three bows between elbow and wrist, are unusual and the jacket of the frock fastens with a harmonizing bow. With the frock are worn a little black felt hat, trimmed with a white feather—which is correct for those who do not like the strange lines of the Second Empire—white piqué gloves and a novel bag.

Stadler
This two-piece frock of navy blue wool fabric worn with a white piqué blouse has been designed for fall by William Bloom. The sleeves, fitted with three bows between elbow and wrist, are unusual and the jacket of the frock fastens with a harmonizing bow. With the frock are worn a little black felt hat, trimmed with a white feather—which is correct for those who do not like the strange lines of the Second Empire—white piqué gloves and a novel bag.



Left—A Perfect Campus Costume Is Dominated by This Turtle-Neck Sweater in a Novelty Nubby Weave, and With Gay Striped Borders and a Skulcap to Match. Center—When the College Girl Leaves the Campus for Business or Errands in Town, She Will Be Well Dressed in Such a Frock of Tweed, Dramatized by a Reptile-Leather Belt, White Underlays Against the Rovers and White Buttons. Right—A Collegiate Thin Woolen Coat Dress With Contrasting One-Side Waistcoat, Designed for the Week-End Outing or Occasional Trip Away From College. It Is Worn With One of the Tip-Tilted Hats and Stitched Gauntlet Gloves. The Nonchalant Belt Adds a Youthful Note.

Materials for the Autumn

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

MATERIALS for the autumn season have a businesslike appearance. Styles have a quiet dignity and are well chosen; natural tints predominate. A brown bordering on plum is likely to become popular as it is a most becoming tint for winter days, and dark violet blue bids fair to be seen a good deal.

The features distinguishing the new season's fabrics appear in the

called "gas" yards, so named from the method of treating the thread before weaving, the yarn being passed through a gas jet to run off all long hairs. This method of preparing the thread is largely responsible for the businesslike appearance of the materials. These features are well represented at Dormeuil Frères, one of the leading fabric houses.

Their materials display a quiet dignity in style and are sober and delightful in composition, while the eye is not, as in former years, distracted by daring innovations.

Homespun, hopsack and cashmere form the major items in the collection, the tendency being for light crepe homespun for dresses and, as before, heavier weight cloths for the coats. Well fashioned in Paris is a feather-weight cloth in thin check on a blue ground hopsack with four-line-overcheck in scarlet. The coat is fashioned in "gas" yarn diagonal cloth with a woolly back. Another fabric, also well modeled, is a plain cashmere in very fine herringbone for the dress while the coat is made of hopsack introducing a twist with a color.

In the accompanying sketch is a dress of blue ground hopsack with a beige line overcheck and a coat of diagonal Saxony "gas" yarn in beige trimmed with fur to tone. The sleeves of the dress are lined with chiffon, as is the back of the yoke, which adds comfort in wearing.

A diagonal weave is popular and is seen in Saxony and other cloths; one diagonal Saxony in tone on tone is charming. This is a reversible cloth in dark and light colors, and in the costume above mentioned the inside of the coat shows a dark blue surface. Other colors in this cloth are red and beige and brown and beige.

A pleasing fabric is a fine Saxony made of "gas" yarn in self-colors in two weights of cloth. Another, similar in weave but with a small amount of white artificial silk appearing in a twisted yarn, is good. Chenille weave forming a diagonal tone on tone and in black and white is new, also a silk chenille forming a kind of Jacquard design is unusual—a kind of "velours jersey," which is quite a novelty. Pile cloth in fancy weaves is again in the autumn collections in beige and white and brown.

For country wear or the seashore is shown a good line in Scotch homespun composed of gray, and black and white twist and scarlet in a broken check. There are three grades of checks in this material, a very fine one for the dress and bolder patterns for the coats. This variation of size in the check gives a distinctive character to an ensemble. For some reason the word "twined" is taboo in Paris just now; crepe homespun and Saxony are used for coats and skirts and many of these have a strong resemblance to men's suitings.

Divided We Stand

The vogue of dress pajamas is still in a fluid state. Lanvin, Vionnet, and Chanel continue to urge them upon a novelty-loving public. Ankle trousers, in Persian fashion, deriving, of course, from the Colonial Exposition, are sponsored by Jenny Schiaparelli and Germaine Le Comte feature a divided day skirt. Augustabernard places wide short trousers under sports designs. Chanel and Rochas use semi-visible knickers under panel skirts.

Worth has abandoned the pajama and uses full accordion-pleated petticoats under Victorian house gowns.

Three-Color Braids

An interesting way to introduce color combinations is to braid strips of material in the three colors chosen. Ribbons, fabrics or cords may be employed. The resulting plait is used for belts and to trim necklines, sleeves, pockets and hems. Even hats are smartly decorated in this fashion.

Collars and Fronts

The manner considered extremely smart for several seasons of wrapping a coat around the body and holding it there without the assistance of fastenings, is completely out. This year coats button straight up the front. Worth uses this closing even on evening wraps. The impor-

tant of the button is often further stressed by double-breasted effects, sometimes involving more than two rows of buttons. Chanel favors small buttons of bone or metal. Schiaparelli uses clips.

Many standing collars increase the military and "bell-hop" effect. Detachable capelets are added by Schiaparelli and Molynex.

However, not all collars are erect. Vionnet likes a huge surplice collar which crosses in front and passes around to the back to fasten. Lanvin uses a hood-like collar of Eskimo derivation.

Sports shoes are worn through late fall, and the newest type in favor is the all-white buckskin with black rubber sole and heel. However, dark shoes are certainly more sensible for everyday wear with sports or classroom clothes.

For good wear, choose a suit of smooth-finish cloth having either knickers or long trousers. Tweeds have been good for a long time, but these smoother wool fabrics are smarter now. Blue-gray is an excellent color and becoming to most boys. Havana-brown, a really deep shade, is another good color for fall, if the boy can wear it becomingly. The coat should be easy-fitting. The single-breasted model is most popular, but double-breasted are coming in more and more for dress-up wear. Navy blue and dark brown are good in double-breasted coats. These suggestions apply as well to the jacket-and-shorts suits for the younger-than-knicker-age boy.

Sweaters, Shirts and Ties
And here is a note of interest: Boys are wearing sleeveless sweaters under their suit jackets, instead of vests. For instance, with a blue or blue-gray suit a sweater vest of blue mixture with navy trim around the V-neck and two small front pockets is smart. This is a fashion that adds a little color to the usual suit, and is entirely practical too.

Sweaters should be in plain colors—blue, rust, tan, canary, maroon, green. Clumpy patterns are not at all in vogue. But, though golf hose match the sweater as a rule, it is good taste to contrast with an Argyle plaid in the golf hose, or a small all-over tweed-pattern hose. The only departure from plain-color sweaters is this same tweed-like pattern, sometimes seen on well-dressed boys. The crew neck (that rounded, close-to-the-throat neck) is best for this fall. It has been a fashion favorite for some time. V-necks have some preference when worn under jackets because they show the tie better.

And while on the subject of neckties, let there be plenty of stripes, clearly defined stripes of brilliant contrasting colors. Alternating one-half-inch stripes are good. Stripes spaced wide on contrasting backgrounds are correct. And for variation from the stripe theme, plain-color ties in bright tones of blue, rust, canary, red. A new combina-

ADAPTATION BY HODGE OF A SUZANNE TALBOT MODEL
This Tip-Tilted Sailor Was Shown at the Fashion Revue of the Retail Millinery Association on Aug. 19 at the Hotel Astor, New York.

This hat, named the Grande, is made of finely textured black felt and is trimmed with a perky quill which introduces a note of Persian-red. A nose veil with black and Persian-red dots is a great protection to the coiffure and adds chic to the costume. As all styles this season invoke royalty, this model is assigned to Louis XV.



The Choicest MICHIGAN Vegetables ready-to-serve FOR baby

THE choicest Michigan vegetables used in making the Gerber Products are picked at the exact stage of maturity when they are at their natural, wholesome best. The Gerber method of preparation preserves their rich garden goodness for baby. Each product is thoroughly cooked without the addition of seasoning of any kind. Just warm and serve as it is—or add a pinch of salt or sugar as taste dictates. Send for Picture of the Gerber Baby.

Representative of the original Dorothy Dore Gerber baby—16 inches by 11 inches in size, suitable for framing. Will be sent you for 10¢ in stamps or sent to cover mailing and postage costs.

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Fall, Fashion and Boys

By J. ERWIN PERINE

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

THE season when young sons go back to school presents many problems to mothers. What to buy for Junior to wear—that will be smart and practical, too; how to know whether their individual tastes and choice will be in accord with current mode at the well-known schools, are questions not easy to solve.

The school wardrobe, which is about to be outlined, is based upon careful observations made at these schools, and at good boys' shops. So it is not a presentation of personal taste ideas.

Sports wear makes a good beginning because it includes what a boy wears to classes. Semisports apparel is more in favor than complete suit outfits, and is permissible in the classrooms of most schools. A couple of pairs of gray flannel trousers will be very useful for wear with odd sweaters or a sports jacket. The gray should be a medium tone. This is a fashion that has been taken up by all the prep schools as well as the colleges. Much more practical than white or bi-que flannels, it became a favorite overnight after its introduction by a few well-dressed students. The odd sports coat should contrast in color. It can be either of brown or tan tweed, or what is newer and smarter, tan or olive-tan garbardin. If the boy has a brown tweed knicker suit, or a long-trouser suit, then the coat can serve double duty as a sports coat with gray flannels, particularly if it has a pinched, half-belted back.

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For good wear, choose a suit of smooth-finish cloth having either knickers or long trousers. Tweeds have been good for a long time, but these smoother wool fabrics are smarter now. Blue-gray is an excellent color and becoming to most boys. Havana-brown, a really deep shade, is another good color for fall, if the boy can wear it becomingly. The coat should be easy-fitting. The single-breasted model is most popular, but double-breasted are coming in more and more for dress-up wear. Navy blue and dark brown are good in double-breasted coats. These suggestions apply as well to the jacket-and-shorts suits for the younger-than-knicker-age boy.

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And while on the subject of neckties, let there be plenty of stripes, clearly defined stripes of brilliant contrasting colors. Alternating one-half-inch stripes are good. Stripes spaced wide on contrasting backgrounds are correct. And for variation from the stripe theme, plain-color ties in bright tones of blue, rust, canary, red. A new combina-

tion is that of a gray tie on a blue shirt.

A collar pin is one of the essentials of the wardrobe of the well-dressed boy. There is nothing like it to hold down collar points, and keep the tie neatly in place.

Among shirts, oxford is the best material for all purposes. It launders well, has a very masculine appearance, is porous and absorbent, and stands up under usage. After white, which is always biggest in point of numbers worn, blue is the best color. Many blue shirts appear on eastern schools campuses. A tan shirt or two is good for wear with brown suits.

Coats
Nothing is more usable and fashionable than a topcoat of the Harris tweed. The tans and browns are good; the model should be loose fitting and comfortable, perhaps with raglan shoulders. Such a coat also takes the place of a raincoat. Harris tweeds usually shed rain. But if a raincoat is wanted, get the trench-coat model, in whipcord, tan, brown, or navy. This model is double-breasted with a belt all round, and a fairly long skirt to give adequate coverage.

A leather coat is another item that a boy will find many uses for. The best, for many reasons, are those made of horsehide. This leather will withstand the tearing around that boys indulge in everywhere. It will not scuff nor mind hard wear. A double-breasted model, with an all-round belt and pockets to thrust his hands into, is good-looking. Some have wool linings so that they are good for winter too. Some have sheepskin, or Laskin fur collars and lining; the mother can choose the style she best for her individual requirements, based on location and climate.

If a winter overcoat is bought at this early season, one may be sure of being fashionably correct if one selects one of soft pile finish—but not those door-mat pile, by any means—and if the color is a deep brown—Havana, or seal, or what one will—it will be in the best of taste. The single-breasted model, with half-belt in the back to give a suggestion of line, is good. For really cold weather, it may be lined with camel's hair or a similar wool lining, right up to the collar.

Neatness and conservative good taste are the outstanding rules of dress at the better schools. In fact, head masters have been known to give suggestions to boys who lean toward the bizarre.

Shuffled Jewelry

There is always something exciting about finding for an object a use for which it was not designed. This sportive diversion has caught on in Paris, where women adorn their hats with their bracelets or fastening several together—many models are designed with this purpose—wear them as belts. Moreover, brooches, equipped with little rings, are quickly strung into necklaces, and finger rings temporarily adequate to become loops for sashes and scarves.

STRUTWEAR HOSIERY
By the Peacock
You Shall Know It
Styles for Men, Women and Children
STRUTWEAR KNITTING CO.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.



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STOCK TRADERS ARE OPERATING WITH CAUTION

General Tendency Downward—Closing Tone Is Weak

NEW YORK, Sept. 2 (AP)—Stocks turned heavy in more active trading today. Omission of Lehigh Valley's dividend, together with a much less favorable than expected weekly report of freight movement, sent rail equities into another slump. Mid-week business statistics generally made a rather sorry display. Steel and electric power reports failed to provide any trace of the expected seasonal quickening in industry.

Trading in shares continued in moderate volume, although it quickened substantially over yesterday's seven-year minimum level.

Net losses of 1 to more than 4 points were numerous at the finish, but the day's turnover fell short of 1,000,000 shares.

Lehigh Valley dropped 8 points. Santa Fe sold off more than 5, and issues losing 2 to 4 included U. S. Steel, American Telephone, American Can, Safeway, Eastman, Pennsylvania and New York Central.

The closing tone was weak. The report of freight car loadings for the week ended Aug. 22, showing a gain of only about 8000 cars, was only a fraction of the usual upward experienced in that period, and compared with advance estimates circulated in Wall Street yesterday of 18,000 cars.

Railroad Dividends
The omission of Lehigh Valley's dividend aroused uneasiness over other railroad disbursements. Further reductions by Pennsylvania and New York Central are being freely forecast in brokerage circles.

The testimony at the Interstate Commerce hearings on freight rates has served to accentuate the gloom over the low rate of carriers' revenues. One prominent investment banker said that under present conditions only the bonds of the Santa Fe, Union Pacific and Norfolk & Western may be regarded as "triple A."

Nevertheless, the carrier bonds have recovered notably in the last few days, and held up fairly well today. They had obviously become technically oversold.

The steel review estimated ingot output as unchanged or slightly lower around 31 per cent of capacity. A little pickup in automobile manufacturing is expected after a few weeks, which may help. In the meantime, the steel review continues to mention the prospect of wage reductions.

Electric power production for the last week of August held about 3 per cent below the average for all through the month. This contrasts with a decline of only 11.5 per cent in July from 1930.

The American Petroleum Institute's figures indicated the spectacular drop of more than 800,000 barrels in daily average crude oil production last week. The difficulties and differences of opinion encountered in putting Texas' new conservation law into effect still cloud the outlook somewhat.

Wall Street hears much discussion lately over plans to lift some of the burden of frozen real estate loans from the banks, possibly through formation of large real estate banks. Opinion differs widely over the feasibility of such a move. It is said in usually well-informed quarters that one banker's plan has aroused considerable interest in Washington, but that several other important bankers here are dubious about it.

Bonds Irregular
Railroad bonds declined sharply in the late trading in sympathy with the general slump in rail stocks.

Selling pressure was particularly noticeable in Missouri Pacific series F's, Nickel Plate 4 1/2's of 1938 and St. Louis, San Francisco 4 1/2's of 1938. These three issues lost more than 1 point each.

Fractional losses were numerous among the rails. Lehigh Valley 4's of 2003 were unchanged but the 5's of 2003 declined fractionally. The omission of the common dividend of the rails preceded a broad slump in rail stocks.

Public utility and industrial loans were firm to higher, but trading in both groups was rather limited. Fluctuations among foreign obligations were much more erratic, but they are frequently. Polish 5's broke more than 1 point on a few sales. Uruguayan 6's and Brazilian 6 1/2's of 1926-37 were each about 1 point lower. German 5's were steady and the 6's were firm.

United States Government loans were unusually dull much of the time. No sales of any sort were made in some of this group until afternoon, and long intervals passed between sales in others. The Liberties showed a firm tone, however.

Kreuger & Toll 5's featured the stock-privilege group by their strength, but these issues as a whole lacked a definite trend.

DIVIDENDS
A Stein & Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.00 on the preferred stock of the company, payable Oct. 1, 1931, to stock of record Sept. 15, 1931.

Higdon & Co. declared a common dividend of 50 cents a share, three and six months ago a dividend of 40 cents a share was declared. The common dividends had been paid at a 25-cent quarterly rate. The regular quarterly dividend of \$1.00 on the preferred stock was declared. Both dividends are payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Seal Lock & Hardware Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 15 cents, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Beatrice Creamery Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.00 on the common, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices									
Share	Div.	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102
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105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105
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SYDNEY SALES BRING LOWER WOOL PRICES

New Levels About in Line
With Expectations,
However

The new Australian wool season opened in Sydney last Monday with prices on fleece wools generally about 10 per cent below the closing rates of the previous season. Prices were down about 15 per cent on pieces. The level established was just about in line with expectations.

The offering at the opening session was, as is usual for an opening day, rather a poor one, containing much burry wool. This, too, had been expected in view of the good growing season, which is conducive to more burrs in the wool. There was fairly good competition for the wools from all sections except Germany. America bought a little wool. Japan and England were the chief buyers. There were few good staple wools above 64s quality. Some few 64-70s combing wools brought about 40 to 42 cents, clean basis, in bond at Boston. For the good combing 64s, the market opened at about 37 to 39 cents, according to the wool, with the best topmaking quality anywhere from 35 to 37 cents, clean basis, landed in bond. One ordinary topmaking 64-70s quotation of 36 1/2 cents for the opening is contrasted with about 41 cents at the previous season's closing in Sydney and 41 cents at the close of the past season in Brisbane. Since the opening, the sales have continued without material change.

Further Openings Scheduled
Other selling centers scheduled to open in Australia this month are at Adelaide, Sept. 10 to 11; Brisbane, Sept. 14; Perth, Sept. 21, and Melbourne, Sept. 28.

It is believed that the coming Colonial sales in London, which open on Sept. 15, will be substantially on the basis shown at Sydney so far as merinos are concerned, as these finer wools are in relatively good position.

The markets in Yorkshire and in Continental Europe are quiet. Topmakers are holding their quotations fairly firm.

At Boston the market is holding a very even course so far as prices are concerned, although trading is rather spotty. There have been sales of three-eighths Ohio-Michigan combing wools this week at 24 and 25 cents.

Whether 25 cents would be paid for quarter-blood combing fleece wools of the Ohio-Michigan type might be open to question, but 22 and 22 1/2 cents seem to be fairly well established prices. Low quarter is very scarce and probably would command 22 cents.

Territory Wools Firm

Territory wools, quarter and three-eighths quality are firm at 47 to 52 cents, clean basis, for the lower quality, according to the wool.

There has been some call for half-blood combing wools, which are held at 55 to 60 cents, clean basis, for territory fair-to-super wools, according to the lot, while some Ohio half-blood combing has been sold at 25 cents for good wool. Dealers have been rather slow, but are firmly quoted at 26 to 27 cents for best Ohio and Pennsylvania wools. Fair Ohio wools can be had at 25 cents, and best Michigans at about the same price.

A fair amount of business has been done in fine and fine medium French combing wools of the Utah, Nevada, Colorado, Oregon, Wyoming and New Mexican types, at prices which vary all the way from 52 cents for fair to 57 cents for the choicer French combing original bag wools. Fairly good topmaking wools have been sold at 53 to 55 cents.

Demand For Fine Wools

The best Texas 12-month wools are quoted at about 60 cents. There have been few sales of the eight-month and fall Texas wools. For the best eight months scoured, as high as 60 cents, clean basis, has been secured, while for the best fall scoured up to 50 cents is reported.

There has been a rather better business in wools suited to the woolen trade, especially on the fine side. Substantial sales of double A choice scoured pulled wools have been made at 68 to 70 cents. The fine A scoured pulled wool also has been sold at 63 to 65 cents. These are good prices, but, of course, represent superior wools. Some carbonized and free California scoureds of about good half-blood types have been sold at 57 to 58 cents.

Medium scoured wools are more or less quiet, but there is a call for wools of low quality at varying prices. Some East India wools have been moved into dealers' hands at 42 to 48 cents "in the dirt."

Carpet Wools Quiet

Carpet wools are rather on the quiet side, although there is a little buying for importation in China at around 12 1/2 cents for best Haining assortment. Good Persian Gulf wools of the Awassi and Bagdad types are procurable at 22 to 23 cents, clean basis, landed.

Mohair is dull. Interest is chiefly turned to the new fall clip in process of shearing. Current business is limited almost wholly to kid hair at around 40 cents in the original bags and 58 to 60 cents for the best combing assortment.

With a reported consumption of almost 20,000,000 pounds of wool other than carpet, for the month of July, compared with about 32,000,000 pounds in June it is clear that wool is going into cloth very fast. For the first seven months of the year, there have been reported consumers 200,000,000 pounds, compared with 170,000,000 pounds in the like period of 1930, aside from carpet wools. Carpet wool consumption also has shown a gain from 55,000,000 pounds in the 1930 seven months to 65,000,000 pounds in the 1931 period.

NEW THIRD GRADE GASOLINE

CINCINNATI, Sept. 2.—Pure Oil Company has begun the sale throughout its Ohio territory of a third grade motor gasoline selling for 3 cents under the regular price. The new grade is a blend of the best of the company's standard grade and the company's "Paraffin" regular grade gasoline. Formerly colored blue, has been changed to a golden color.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 3:00 p. m.)

Low	High	Low	High
Adams Express 4 1/2	100 1/2	NY 1931 4 1/2	100 1/2
Albany 4 1/2	100 1/2	NY 1932 4 1/2	100 1/2
Albany 4 1/2	100 1/2	NY 1933 4 1/2	100 1/2
Albany 4 1/2	100 1/2	NY 1934 4 1/2	100 1/2
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Albany 4 1/2	100 1/2	NY 1936 4 1/2	100 1/2
Albany 4 1/2	100 1/2	NY 1937 4 1/2	100 1/2
Albany 4 1/2	100 1/2	NY 1938 4 1/2	100 1/2
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Albany 4 1/2	100 1/2	NY 1945 4 1/2	100 1/2
Albany 4 1/2	100 1/2	NY 1946 4 1/2	100 1/2
Albany 4 1/2	100 1/2	NY 1947 4 1/2	100 1/2
Albany 4 1/2	100 1/2	NY 1948 4 1/2	100 1/2
Albany 4 1/2	100 1/2	NY 1949 4 1/2	100 1/2
Albany 4 1/2	100 1/2	NY 1950 4 1/2	100 1/2
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Albany 4 1/2	100 1/2	NY 1962 4 1/2	100 1/2
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Albany 4 1/2	100 1/2	NY 1965 4 1/2	100 1/2
Albany 4 1/2	100 1/2	NY 1966 4 1/2	100 1/2
Albany 4 1/2	100 1/2	NY 1967 4 1/2	100 1/2
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Albany 4 1/2	100 1/2	NY 1996 4 1/2	100 1/2
Albany 4 1/2	100 1/2	NY 1997 4 1/2	100 1/2
Albany 4 1/2	100 1/2	NY 1998 4 1/2	100 1/2
Albany 4 1/2	100 1/2	NY 1999 4 1/2	100 1/2
Albany 4 1/2	100 1/2	NY 2000 4 1/2	100 1/2

GERMAN BANKERS BUILDING A NEW CREDIT STRUCTURE

(Continued from Page 1)

Guarantee Bank," which, by putting its name on bills, made these capable of being discounted at the Reichsbank.

Discount Rate Raised

In this manner the banks were to be placed in a position to use the Reichsbank's central bank, after their stocks of bills had been exhausted, and so to obtain banknotes needed for cash payments. This transaction was not to increase but to mobilize cash. Therefore, the Reichsbank discount was raised to 15 per cent, and the interest rate on loans and securities, to 20 per cent. This measure was to prevent an extension of credits and at the same time to speed up the liquidation of foreign exchange and of goods. It was also to check any tendencies towards inflation.

Before all this took place, however, a successful attempt was made to strengthen several endangered banks. The Danst Bank, the deposits of which were now guaranteed by the Reich, was supported by the sale of a considerable portion of its capital to a group of leading industrial concerns. The Reich, however, had to advance the purchasing price. Of the Dresdner Bank, the Reich took over 300,000 marks worth of preferential shares at 7 per cent. The Reich and the Free City of Bremen participated in re-establishing the Schroeder Bank in Bremen.

Plan Works Smoothly

On this basis the paying out of cash by the banks has begun to function with astonishingly little friction. Credit intervention on the part of the "Acceptance and Guarantee Bank" was needed only in the rarest instances. The savings banks resumed payments, within the limits prescribed by law, only a few days later. In their case, however, the "Acceptance and Guarantee Bank" had to help out with a credit of 500,000 marks.

Thus, the economic collapse of Germany was avoided. And this without the Reichsbank having to increase its note circulation very perceptibly. It is true, the Reichsbank was compelled to replace much of its gold and foreign exchange cover by German bills. It was also forced temporarily to lower its normal minimum gold cover of 40 per cent, as prescribed by the bank act, to 31 per cent. But this was also done in accordance with the bank act.

Discount Rate Lowered

A few days after the resumption of cash payments by the banks, the Reichsbank was in a position to lower its discount rate again from 15 to 10 per cent. Also, the extremely strict emergency decree regulating all dealings with foreign exchange had been lifted. The moratorium on foreign payments continues until the negotiations of the "freeing" committee named through the Reichsbank have been completed. These are especially aiming at a prolongation of the moratorium on the credits against documents. Interest payments on loans and other credits, however, are not touched by this foreign moratorium.

While the money traffic has thus been restored, the reaction which the crisis of payments had on German economics has not yet been removed. The same may be said of the effect on German business of the withdrawal of several million marks worth of foreign credits. As long as the preliminary conditions for granting long-term foreign loans have not been created, German economics must prepare to operate on a contracted capital base. Over the next six months the Reichsbank should be able to provide a partial substitute by its increased credits on bills.

LIBERTY BONDS

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Albany 4 1/2	100 1/2	NY 1932 4 1/2	100 1/2
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Albany 4 1/2	100 1/2	NY 1947 4 1/2	100 1/2
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Albany 4 1/2	100 1/2	NY 1949 4 1/2	100 1/2
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Albany 4 1/2	100 1/2	NY 1988 4 1/2	100 1/2
Albany 4 1/2	100 1/2	NY 1989 4 1/2	100 1/2
Albany 4 1/2	100 1/2	NY 1990 4 1/2	100 1/2
Albany 4 1/2	100 1/2	NY 1991 4 1/2	100 1/2
Albany 4 1/2	100 1/2	NY 1992 4 1/2	100 1/2
Albany 4 1/2	100 1/2	NY 1993 4 1/2	100 1/2
Albany 4 1/2	100 1/2	NY 1994 4 1/2	100 1/2
Albany 4 1/2	100 1/2	NY 1995 4 1/2	100 1/2
Albany 4 1/2	100 1/2	NY 1996 4 1/2	100 1/2
Albany 4 1/2	100 1/2	NY 1997 4 1/2	100 1/2
Albany 4 1/2	100 1/2	NY 1998 4 1/2	100 1/2
Albany 4 1/2	100 1/2	NY 1999 4 1/2	100 1/2
Albany 4 1/2	100 1/2	NY 2000 4 1/2	100 1/2

New York Curb

(Continued from Page 1)

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DAILY FEATURES

In Lighter Vein

It Makes a Difference
Leave footprints on the sands of time
And you will be applauded;
But leave them on the parlor rug,
And jawed you'll get, not lauded.
—Boston Transcript.

Mars
Professor: "I will use my hat to represent the planet Mars. Is there any question before I go on?"
Student: "Yes. Is Mars inhabited?"

Father
"Mummy, Daddy is not so rich as we are, is he?"
"Why do you think that?"
"He doesn't wear such nice clothes, and has to work when we go motor-ing." —Das Illustrierte Blatt (Frankfurt).

Undaunted

Tonopah, Nev.
IN THE Quinn Valley of Nevada lying between the towns of Winnemucca and McDermitt, there is a small community that does not speak of prosperity as "just around the corner."
It was following the World War that these people were induced to take up homesteads in what was then an arid locality. By one means and another they managed to sink wells and install pumping plants to water their acres. The wells average about 30 feet to water. The engines used for operating the pumps are of a semi-Diesel type costing about \$700 each. With this equipment 1000 inches of water a minute is brought to the surface, sufficient to irrigate about nine acres a day.
Forty acres comprise the average holding under cultivation by each of these pioneers of a new life in Nevada. They have a few cows, sheep, goats and many chickens and turkeys and they raise enough alfalfa for sale to buy what clothes they need and provide gasoline for their cars. They are happily and contentedly living on the much advertised depression.

What They Say

Low Wages Will Not Help
"Many believe that wage reductions are part of the solution. I doubt it. It is difficult to reconcile the statement that we have over-production with the contention that reducing the purchasing power of millions is desirable." —John E. Rovensky, vice-chairman, Bank of America.

Certain Capture

"No matter how important or big the offender, history shows that he is eventually caught." —Amos W. W. Woodcock, prohibition commissioner.

United Action

"The world economic crisis can be coped with only by world action." —Arthur Henderson, British statesman.

The Children's Corner

Making It Worth While

TWO young squirrels of the large family of Scroggins were browsing in the green turf on Boston Common. Roger P. Scroggins, leaning on his small cane, watched them browse. He smiled. He loves young squirrels, whether they are browsing, running or sitting. The two young Scroggins stopped browsing and started running. Side by side they scurried across the level grass and went whirling past Mister Scroggins.

"Ready?" he said.
They nodded, with little if any enthusiasm.
In one great bound, Scroggins was on the first limb of the English elm under which they had been standing. The two young Scroggins looked at each other, surprised. In fact, their eyes popped.
"Come on," said Scroggins from



"Ever Play a Real Game of Tag?"
Asked Mr. Scroggins.

above. They smiled gleefully at each other.
"We'll catch him in no time," they whispered. Up the tree they went. Scroggins looked back at them, clinging to the trunk of the tree. They almost reached him, when with a skitter and a scatter he was up on the next limb. They went pell-mell after him. He kept just a few steps ahead. Right to the top of the tree he flew, then out on the end of the topmost limb. Then with a mighty surging jump he leaped into a maple tree next door, ran out on the end of the topmost limb of that tree and with another leap, was back in the elm from which they started.

He would wait until the youngsters, panting and puffing, came almost within tagging reach and off he would go, like a whirlwind rather than an old squirrel.
The Scroggins forgot that Scroggins was old, forgot that they had smiled politely and started the game more to please him than to have fun. They just buckled down and used every bit of jump and go they possessed. And after a half hour of chasing back and forth from the elm to the maple, they sheepishly crept to the ground. Scroggins looked down at them from the limb where he had started.
"I just thought I could make it worth while," he said; came down; put on his coat; picked up his hat and came and strolled away.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Transpuzzle Puzzle:
Pace, pace, pace, pace, pace.

All Nature



Culex Mosquito

(Culex pipiens)
Where: Near water practically everywhere.
Distinguishing Features: Resting position parallel to biting surface. Females are partial to animal hosts, males content themselves with plant juices. Mosquitoes have the lower lip prolonged to form a tube which houses the needle-like mouthparts or piercing organs; the body and wings are scaled and the antennae are densely hairy.
The mosquito is really a fly. (Flies have sucking mouthparts and only two wings.) About 1500 different species of mosquitoes are known; 85 per cent are found only in the tropics, with 12 to 15 species in the polar regions. As a rule the male mosquitoes are not troublesome, living on plant juices to a great extent, but the tongue of the female is sharp indeed.
The culex mosquito, which is the most common one found in eastern United States, lays its eggs in small rafts, either in stagnant pools or in open receptacles partly filled with water. The anopheles mosquito, which rests at an angle to the surface, lays its eggs singly. From the eggs hatch out the tiny wigglers, which are active air breathers; these come to the surface and with the air tube which is attached to the eighth abdominal segment, they pierce the film of the water.
Here is where control measures may be taken. By pouring crude oil on the stagnant pools where the wigglers are, the larvae are not able to pierce the surface film, and the oil clogs up the breather tube.
In the case of pools of any size it is wise to introduce small fishes which live on these larvae. Goldfish serve well in this way, and even common minnows will answer the purpose.
In about six days the wriggler becomes a pupa, hatching into an adult mosquito in about three weeks from the time the egg is laid.

The Dawn of Ambition
Lila

A Quotation for Today

ALL one's life is music, if one touches notes rightly and in time.
—RUSKIN.

A Word a Day

Asseverate

Pronounced a-sev-er-ate, with first a as in account, first e as in get, second e as in maker, second a as in late.
We derived this word from the Latin asseverare, "to speak in earnest," compounded of ad, "to," and severus, "earnest, serious."
Our word is used in the sense of "to affirm positively or emphatically," as that which cannot be disputed.
Example: "To asseverate vehemently upon slight or trivial occasions is an abuse of language."

Notes and Queries

Record (Mrs. L. E. G.)—As verb, re-kord, with e as in descend, o as in orb; as noun and adjective, preferably rek-ord, with e as in get, o very short, as in connect.
Conduit (Miss E. L. W.) who says she has frequently heard the u sounded—The u is completely elided, con-dit, both vowels short.
Correspond—Cor-e-spond, with secondary stress on the first syllable; first o is short, as in cot (the syllable sounding virtually as cah, not core), e as in descend, second o also short.
Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Brevities

Detroit News: Fairy Story—"I have 17 keys on this key ring," remarked the householder, "and can identify any of them readily."
Judge: Vice-President Curtis is being urged to accept the renomination, but he may decide in four years in a rumble seat is long enough.
Hartford Sun: When it is on a team of mules, a horse is a finance paper.

A Mathematical Puzzle

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26

In each set of three horizontal figures under the word "Subtract" rearrange the figures, combine two of them to make one number and subtract the third from it. Similarly, in each set of figures under the word "Add" rearrange the figures, combine two of them to make one number and add the third figure to it. When this is correctly done you will have three numbers as indicated. Now, for these three numbers substitute the corresponding letters of the alphabet found in the border and you will have the initials of something we know well.

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SUSSEX

WORTHING

(Continued)

MAISON DOROTHEA

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1931

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

League Control of All Arms?

THE proposal unofficially made for France by Joseph Paul-Boncour is a stimulating challenge. The chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the Chamber of Deputies says in effect: France is ready to give the League of Nations control of its military forces for use against any aggressor nation. Are the other nations ready to do this?

Of course, M. Paul-Boncour is not offering any revolutionary concession. At Versailles in 1919 Leon Bourgeois urged a police force for the League. French policy has been based consistently on demands for "security" and the use of military "sanctions" to insure it. And the Covenant provides that the Council of the League shall recommend to each nation what military forces should be placed at its disposal for the enforcement of peace.

But never before has a responsible statesman of any country offered to place all its armed power under control of the League. There are many who believe that a federation of the world with something like Tennyson's "Parliament of Man" at its head must enforce peace on the nations. When one considers the history of human governments, with their steadily enlarging groups and their federations such as the United States and the Soviet Union, this seems a logical development.

Such a superstate may be the ultimate solution. But statesmen are not lacking today who point out that an international police force is hardly a present possibility. They remind us that the League has developed not as a superstate with military powers but as a forum to focus the power of public opinion. And they will cause us to remember that the United States has never agreed to joint action of any kind, even economic pressure on an aggressor. It has renounced war, but not the asserted right to abet the maker of war with supplies.

There are even more statesmen who contend that whether practicable or not the method of sanctions is wrong. This school of thought holds that the use of force is no remedy for the use of force, that war is not the cure for war. They believe that to make the League the master of armies would be to split it in any major crisis according to the way the nations composing it were split, thus returning to the old system of a balance of power.

Those who base their peace efforts on this philosophy rely upon mutual consultation, the mobilizing of public opinion and the development of international arbitral and judicial bodies. This approach to the problem has been favored especially by English-speaking statesmen. On the other hand, the French and some other continental thinkers have contended that such agencies would be futile in face of any vital disagreement. They assert that with only economic sanctions the League is little more than a debating society.

The fundamental division between these two schools of peace philosophy is brought sharply to the fore by M. Paul-Boncour's proposal. And in view of France's insistence that it cannot take any step to disarm without pledges of international action to guarantee its security, this proposal has a definite bearing on the approaching World Disarmament Conference. Its author offers it as an alternative to parity of arms, the solution put forward by Italy and Germany. Furthermore, he not only says it is impossible, but accuses its proponents of insincerity.

There are those, particularly the Russians, who two years ago were scoffed at for proposing complete disarmament, who will say that M. Paul-Boncour's own plan is not entirely ingenuous. As a matter of fact, there is little more probability of one scheme being accepted as feasible at present than of the other. But if the nations are not ready either to disarm completely or to erect a superstate to enforce the peace, they must take definite steps to attain peace by other means.

The Countryside and the People

ONE of the most encouraging features of the recent work of Great Britain's National Council for the Preservation of Places of Natural Beauty and Historic Interest, whose annual report has just been issued, is the support that it has received from the general public. The fact that although the council has been in existence for close on forty years it has fewer than 2000 members, might be taken to indicate that the masses of the British people care very little for the preservation of the amenities of the countryside, which is the object toward which its energies are directed.

But this is not the case. The British people are not, as a whole, given to joining societies. Their real attitude is revealed when the council decides to make a public appeal for the saving of any particular scene of historic or picturesque value from spoliation. Then subscriptions come in by the thousand, not merely from the wealthy, but from all classes. Longshaw Estate was recently saved to the nation in perpetuity; and a large proportion of the sum of £15,000 which was needed to pre-

serve it was contributed in small donations from the people of Sheffield, whose enthusiasm for the amenities of their countryside was the more notable because it was manifested at a time of considerable economic stringency.

Similarly, several months ago Stonehenge was saved from vulgar exploitation largely in consequence of a multitude of little gifts that bore abundant evidence to the effect that the wish to maintain the charm of their country is not confined to a small section of the community, but is a democratic desire deeply ingrained in the hearts of the people. Fortunately indeed is the nation where that desire has been developed.

A Moratorium on Elections

LONG before the recent crisis arose in Great Britain, there were signs of growing dissatisfaction with the party system and a strong movement in favor of a National Government. And now suddenly out of the blue, without premeditation, there is a National Government. The cherished dreams of some constitution makers are an accomplished fact. The Conservative and Liberal Parties have given the new Administration their official blessings, and it is headed by the late leader of the Socialist Labor Party.

But it should not be forgotten that the British nation has never taken kindly to coalitions; and, secondly, that this Government was set up only as a temporary expedient for an emergency purpose. The great part of the general public would like to rest in the confidence that the political parties have put aside their differences and will remain for a long time in joint charge of the country's affairs. But this is not the feeling of the politicians, or at least it is not the feeling of the Conservatives, to whom the commanding position in Parliament is now transferred.

At the Conservative Party meeting the principal leaders were careful to insist on the temporary character of the Administration. "It is not a coalition," said Mr. Stanley Baldwin, who, in 1922, led the attack on the Lloyd George coalition; "it is a co-operation of individuals of different parties who have joined together temporarily for the purpose of passing the legislation necessary to effect economy and balance the budget. In this matter of balancing the budget we are all agreed. After that our agreement ends, we part company." Lord Hailsham, who carries great weight in Conservative councils, was more specific: "There is going to be an election very soon. Mr. Baldwin cannot tell us how soon, but I hope it will be within a couple of months or so."

When Lord Hailsham said that, he was undoubtedly expressing not the intention but the desires of the party organizers. It is only natural the Conservatives, seeing the Labor Party greatly discredited in the eyes of the nation, should be inclined to strike while the iron is hot and win an overwhelming victory in a general election before the failure of the late Administration is forgotten. But can the present Government drop the reins of power so quickly? It is doubtful. Many leading Conservative organs are urging it not to be in a hurry to do so.

The Parliament which is about to reassemble has to pass economy measures of very great magnitude, which will be resisted by the Labor Opposition, embittered and exasperated and deprived of its most moderate leaders. When those measures have been carried, they will have to be enforced by the Ministry. And before the present year is out it will be necessary to be planning the budget of next spring. Moreover, there is the Indian round-table conference. It is extremely desirable the conference itself and the measures which must be taken following it should be in the hands of a government which is representative of all parties.

For a great variety of urgent reasons, it is in the interest of the British people that a general election should not be hurried on. Since these reasons cannot be lightly brushed aside by any party organization, it will not be surprising if the present Government remains in office several months. Beyond that, speculation is vain. None can tell what new thing may arise through the intimate association of Conservatives and Liberals under a Socialist Prime Minister in the face of attack delivered by the more uncompromising elements of the Labor movement.

Highways for the Sober

THAT judicial and motor vehicle authorities are intensifying their efforts to rid the highways of drunken drivers becomes increasingly apparent. In New Jersey a new record has just been established with permit revocations totaling sixty-eight in a single week, an average of approximately ten a day. Of this number, four persons were permanently denied the right to operate a motor vehicle as second offenders on this grave charge. The others must take an enforced two-year holiday from the privilege of driving.

For all of its vamped wet sentiment, New Jersey brooks no breach of the prohibition law when it involves driving a motorcar. Its motor vehicle department boasts an inflexible policy in this respect. In the first eight months of this year 1428 motorists suffered revocation of their licenses for this offense. Last year, in the same period, revocations numbered 1258. The comparative figures indicate a growing effectiveness of the machinery designed to remove such drivers from the road.

New Jersey's policy on drunken driving seems to be a most wise and just one. No favorites are played among those who suffer the drastic penalty. Harold O. Hoffman, State Motor Vehicle Commissioner, said:

"These convictions represent the efforts of law enforcement officials throughout the State. In most of the cases the sentences were imposed by fearless magistrates who are performing their duty and who are not susceptible to influence brought to bear upon them to show leniency."

Another meritorious feature of the New Jersey policy is that once a permit has been revoked, it is not restored until the specified period has elapsed. This period is two years, and not a single driver has had the advantage of as much as one day's grace during the Hoffman administration. Furthermore, drivers whose licenses have been taken away are

watched to see that they do not obtain substitute permits by giving fictitious names and addresses. A fine, a jail sentence and permanent withdrawal of the driving privilege are the penalties if this is attempted.

It is not to be questioned that the privilege of driving a motor vehicle is a valuable one for the average citizen these days. To take it from him is to deprive him of that which permits him to live as others do. He must adjust himself in many cases to do without one of the most essential features of modern activity.

Notwithstanding the hardship it works upon the individual, none can gainsay that the law is just when it takes from him a privilege he abuses to the hazard of himself and others. Drinking and driving motorcars simply do not go together, and the states are proclaiming it in a most emphatic manner by revoking more and more drivers' licenses.

Hamaguchi—Democrat

THE name of Yuko Hamaguchi is assured of a high place in Japanese annals. He was a man of peace. But his career was punctuated with more glorious victories than any that have been won on the battlefield by Japanese heroes. He had their courage, but it was devoted to uprooting the vestigial remains of military interference in Japanese government.

No government had such a task on its hands in securing the unqualified ratification of the London Naval Treaty as had the Japanese Government under Hamaguchi. Admiral Takarabe, one of the Japanese delegates, signed the agreement on instructions from the Prime Minister. To Westerners the act did not seem unduly significant. But in Japan it signified a revolution. At one stroke a pernicious tradition in Japanese government was broken down. Takarabe as Minister of the Navy as well as Admiral of the Fleet was responsible to the general navy board, not to the Cabinet. In naval matters the board thought that it outranked the Cabinet in advice to the sovereign, and it had managed to maintain the privilege as a sort of constitutional usage in spite of the march of democratic government.

Naturally, the board did not intend to resign its so-called prerogative without a struggle. Ratification of the London treaty became a football of domestic politics. Through the Privy Council, the board fought Hamaguchi, but the tenacious Premier, loyally supported by press and people, stuck to his guns, and had the satisfaction of humbling his powerful opponents. It was the Privy Council, not the Cabinet, that fell, and the London Naval Treaty duly received ratification, without the rebuke to Hamaguchi for his bold procedure which the Council wished to add to it.

The victory was thus more than a personal triumph. It marked the end of a dualism in Cabinet responsibility in Japan which had often subjected Japanese statesmen to charges of insincerity. Many a Premier had had to bow to this hidden control. But the progress in democracy in Japan guaranteed that it would not be able to survive the light of day. So it proved. Japan may well honor the man who applied the test, for he unbound a tied democracy.

When Waterfowl Go South

A TIMELY proclamation has been issued by President Hoover to limit the hunting season on ducks and other waterfowl to one month this year. Geese, brant and coots are also to be given this increased respite from the guns of hunters in the United States when the birds wing their way south from nesting places in the Northwest.

The agreed hunting season has ordinarily been for three months, during autumn and winter, under the Migratory Birds Treaty between the United States and Canada. After three years of severe drought, however, in parts of the prairie provinces of Canada and northwestern United States where waterfowl breed, biological authorities have become much concerned over the possible extermination of wild duck.

It is true that the waterfowl have survived former periods of drought, when there was less demand upon them by hunters. But it has come to be generally acknowledged that they need more than ever to be safeguarded against the destructive onslaught of modern weapons. At the same time, an interfering factor has been the invasion of their breeding ground by agriculture. The opinion has been expressed that the wild duck is liable to become as nearly extinct as the carrier pigeon unless more conservation measures are taken.

Under the treaty, Canada may be expected to follow the example of the United States and similarly to restrict the shooting season. Some Canadian provinces have already taken steps in this direction. It would be still more desirable to allow the birds to migrate south this year without being harassed by any fusillade.

Editorial Notes

Some day when the steak is a little tough, or the toast perhaps not so hot as it might be, or the undercrust of a juicy apple pie a bit soggy, instead of complaining give a thought for the thousands who would be glad to trade places with you nevertheless.

Why not help relieve unemployment and at the same time relieve the usual rush and crowds by doing some of your gift purchasing now instead of waiting till Christmas?

Inflation appears to have been thoroughly deflated. Helium to fill the new navy dirigible Akron will cost only \$74,550. Sixteen years ago it would have cost \$16,000,000,000!

Two Soperton (Ga.) court officials voluntarily asked for reduced salaries. Their action may induce larger cities to bid for their services at higher pay.

The present international situation reminds one that burying the hatchet is not so important as forgetting its location after it is buried.

A good way to reduce your income tax—make a generous donation to the unemployment relief fund.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIAM J. ABROT

ELEVEN years ago the Democratic Party, then in power in Washington, held its national convention in this most unusual of American cities. The moment was a problematic one for the party. Its leader had just directed the nation to the victorious culmination of the only European war in which the United States had ever participated. By all the historic rules of politics that should have assured his party a renewed lease of power.

Before the war broke upon a world which was slow to appreciate how far reaching and enduring would be its results, President Wilson had conducted an Administration which seemed to appeal greatly, by its progressive legislative program, to the masses of the people. Yet he had been re-elected by a fluke. A false issue—"He Kept Us Out of War!"—had been made the dominant vote of the campaign—false because at the very moment that campaign orators were harping upon it the President had reason to believe that the participation of the United States in the conflict was almost inevitable. And notwithstanding this fetching slogan, despite the fact that the party was in power at Washington with all the advantages which that position gives, President Wilson all but failed of reelection at the end of his first term.

Not his own achievements, but a blunder of Republican campaign management which cost Charles E. Hughes the vote of California, saved the day in 1916 for the Democrats. A pleasant word and a smile from the Republican candidate for the then all-powerful Hiram Johnson might have installed the New York jurist in the White House. Would we have been kept out of war in that event? Probably not. The chances for escaping entanglement in a world war then were slight. Today they are even sligher.

Accordingly, when the Democrats met in San Francisco in 1920 to nominate a President to succeed Wilson, they were not oversanguine. The Wilson policies had become necessarily part of their basic program, but the man best fitted to defend them had broken under the strain, and was incapable of further continuous political effort. His narrow escape from defeat four years before had emphasized anew that the United States is nominally Republican, and that only a split of some sort in that party's ranks can make a Democratic victory possible.

If there was elation in the country over the fact that the United States, under Wilson, had at least contributed heavily to winning a great war, there was a widespread sentiment, cunningly created by Senator Lodge and his fellow irreconcilables, that the Democratic policy would keep the nation permanently entangled in European quarrels. Finally, had President Wilson been in perfect health and able to fight his own battles, his candidacy would have run foul of the anti-third term sentiment, and it is more than doubtful whether even a war hero could have successfully defied it.

It was therefore in no mood of station or confidence that the Democrats met in San Francisco. The obvious thing for them to have done—it is clear enough today—was to have gone into the

campaign with the triumphant slogan "We Won the War!" and nominated William G. McAdoo to make the fight. McAdoo was then, as he probably is today, the strongest potential vote getter in the Democratic Party. As Director of Railroads, he so intelligently dealt with labor problems that even now, after the lapse of twelve years, the vote of organized labor would be his for the asking. As Secretary of the Treasury, he had demonstrated his ability as a financier. The convention was full of his friends, eager to nominate him. Why then did it hesitate?

The fact was that the convention was held in thrall by the influence of a President, admittedly incapable of further political activity, indeed only partially recovering from a period during which his Administration had largely been conducted by others. President Wilson was yet unwilling to lay down power, or to relinquish finally the hope of still another term in the White House. Mr. McAdoo was Wilson's son-in-law. More than that, he was indebted to the President for high political honors, and for many evidences of great personal trust and confidence. He knew, as many others in the President's confidence knew, of Mr. Wilson's hope that the convention might renominate him. Until some word came from the White House Mr. McAdoo could not in honor permit his friends actively to espouse his cause. The word never came. The one chance of Democratic victory was sacrificed.

I attended that convention as I had attended national conventions for a good deal more than a quarter of a century. Never do I recall one in which there was so little leadership—or rather in which there was so little opportunity for leadership. The biggest men in the party were there, but they were precisely the ones who were so obligated to the Administration that they could make no move until the word all hoped for should come.

Awaiting it they wrangled over the platform, giving William J. Bryan the opportunity to make one of the finest battles of his life for a prohibition plank. And so after days of futility, the convention in a moment of despair, just as dawn was breaking over the city, nominated Gov. James M. Cox, and the members went home to certain defeat. Mr. Cox made a campaign of such courage and ability as to confound his foes and delight his friends, but was swept away before the onrushing tide of those who wanted to "return to normalcy" with Harding. Of late there is a feeling that if the Administration that ensued represented normalcy we wish no more returns to it.

San Francisco would like to entertain one of the conventions next year. The greatest obstacle in the way is the nation's economic condition, which might prevent many from making so long a trip. There is so little doubt as to the Republican nominee that it seems hardly economic to drag people to the western rim of the continent merely to affirm the nomination of Mr. Hoover. The Democrats can hardly look on the Pacific coast as friendly territory, besides which the ancient theory that a national convention helps to carry the state in which it is held, is pretty generally abandoned. But it is fair to say that all of those who experienced San Francisco's hospitality in 1920 would rejoice if one or both of the conventions would give them the opportunity of enjoying it anew.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or its readers responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Wise Analysis of Investments

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: Your editorial, "A Time for Investment," appearing recently, brought to the attention of the investor some of the problems confronting him and factors to consider in his selection.

The average investor all too often does not take time to thoroughly analyze what he wishes to accomplish in making his investments. He is not always fully aware of the fact that his purchases, in order to be successful, must conform to a well-organized plan fitting his particular circumstances and aims. He has a wide list from which to make his selections, ranging from the highly speculative to the most conservative, and from specialty to diversified groups.

The investor should first realize that speculative enthusiasm bears no relationship to the constructive development of his problem. His concern should center around the growth and development of the companies in which he has acquired an interest, or contemplated purchases. It is costly to attempt to mix speculative enthusiasm with sound investment principles.

The basic groups, such as public utility, food, merchandising, chemical and electrical equipment, are most intimately associated with everyday needs of the people, and supply most of what have come to be regarded as the necessities of life. It is important that the investor realize that a basic and sound article is purchased to the exclusion of things wanted but not really needed. The investment should represent the cream of industry through the purchase of securities of the best companies in the most favorably situated lines of business.

Information coming to the average investor in his daily association is largely unreliable, and is insufficient to furnish a base upon which decisions should be made. It is the at-random buying of securities, without regard to fitness or merit, that brings discouragement and unhappiness to so many in their investment endeavors.

Sound, reliable information is as essential in the successful purchase of securities, as it is in any other line of endeavor; the tendency among buyers to regard the stock market as an easy road to wealth notwithstanding. Every investor in common stocks will ultimately learn that enduring profits come as a result of the growth of industry.

PHILIP HOBSTMAN, Portland, Ore.

Will the Farmers Take Control?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: In the Pacific Northwest a plan of control of the wheat surplus called "The Cook Plan" (the name being taken from that of the originator, C. M. Cook, manager of the Pendleton Grain Growers, Inc., Pendleton, Ore.) is arousing much interest among wheat growers, and many meetings all over the wheat belt are being held indorsing it.

The plan is this: Farmers would become members in one or other of the local cooperatives set up under the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1929, agreeing to market their crop through the cooperative agency, and would sign an agreement to accept two warehouse receipts for the delivery of their crop to the elevator or warehouse—one for three-fourths of the delivery to be marked for "domestic market" and one for one-fourth to be marked for "export market."

The agreement, which would go into effect on a 90 per cent sign-up of the production in the country, calls for a domestic price for the three-fourths delivery, and a domestic price to be the world's or export price plus the amount of the tariff, which at present is 42 cents per bushel.

The receipt for the one-fourth would be indorsed by the grower and forwarded through his local to the Grain Stabilization Corporation Board, which on receipt would issue an export scrip which would be called in from time to time at the world's or export price.

The exporter or miller would buy his requirements through the Grain Stabilization Corporation, paying the domestic price, but on satisfying the corporation that the wheat so bought had been exported, either in wheat or flour, would be refunded the amount of the tariff or 42

cents per bushel on the amount so exported and not to exceed the amount bought from the Stabilization Corporation.

The plan allows for the difference in quantities of wheat in different territories, it allows a premium on protein content, and also allows for trading in futures on the exchanges. It calls for no extra legislation, no government subsidy. The farmer himself is behind the scheme, declaring on his delivery that the three-fourths which is necessary for home consumption shall be sold at a reasonable price, in line with other commodities and agreeing to take what he can get through his own cooperative organization for the surplus above domestic consumption.

W. A. C. Pendleton, Ore.

Hotels Back Prohibition

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

You may be interested to know something of conditions as I found them on a six weeks business trip through Arizona, Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas. Of course, the growth of these sections and the promise for immense crops are what impress the traveler more than anything else, but it is of prohibition that I am writing. I am not what might be called an ardent prohibitionist, and was therefore immensely surprised that I was not offered liquor in any form, although I stayed in the leading hotels in every large city in all of the states that I visited. Nor was there any evidence of liquor, although the evening dances of the younger set were watched in leading hotels, at some of which huge conventions were in session during my stay. This is all the more remarkable, for we constantly read of how the liquor habit is spreading, and of how young people are becoming more and more involved in it.

In hotels throughout Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas, placards bearing the following notices were found: "Employees of this hotel are expressly forbidden to sell or bring intoxicating liquors into the building. Any employee furnishing liquor to a guest will be promptly discharged and vigorously prosecuted. Employees are requested to report to the management any guest asking for intoxicating liquor. We are co-operating with the city, state and federal authorities, and we kindly ask cooperation. The Management."

In compliance with the Eighteenth Amendment, we wish to warn our patrons that it is contrary to law to sell, bring in, give away, carry, harbor or drink intoxicating liquors. We are quite sure that friends of this institution will not cause the Baker Hotel or themselves embarrassment by failing to observe the Prohibition Act. The Management."

It would seem that the old idea that hotels could not be successful unless they catered to the bibulous has become a fallacy, for most of the hotels visited were doing a good business. Perhaps folks appreciate their stand for law and order.

Santa Barbara, Calif. C. M. Glover.

Orange Trees in Riverside

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Having grown up with the parent navel orange tree in California I am interested in seeing the mistakes regarding their history corrected. Mr. Cockingham evidently feels the same way and will accept correction of his statements in the Monitor of July 24. I would refer him to Bulletin No. 446 of United States Department of Agriculture for the history of their origin. There were twelve budded trees sent to the department at Washington in 1870, and from these other stock was added as soon as possible. The two trees that grew up in Riverside, Calif., came from these later and not from the trees that were sent from Bahia, Brazil.

There remains but one of the two parent Washington navel orange trees in Riverside. The one first planted in the court of the Mission Inn was replaced with one of its grandchildren so that visitors may still see a navel orange tree in the spot dedicated to an original navel tree. The one at the head of Magnolia Avenue domestic drive is flourishing under special care of the citrus experimental station in Riverside.

Under the auspices of the Landmarks Commission of the Daughters of the American Revolution, a memorial tablet was dedicated in 1921 to honor Mrs. Anna Thibault for bringing this precious fruit to California.

(Miss) S. ALICE LARSEN.